The Literary Digest

Vol. XXVI., No. 20. Whole No. 682. NEW YORK, MAY 16, 1903. Price per Copy, 10c

Digitized by CWDaniels Drury College 1904

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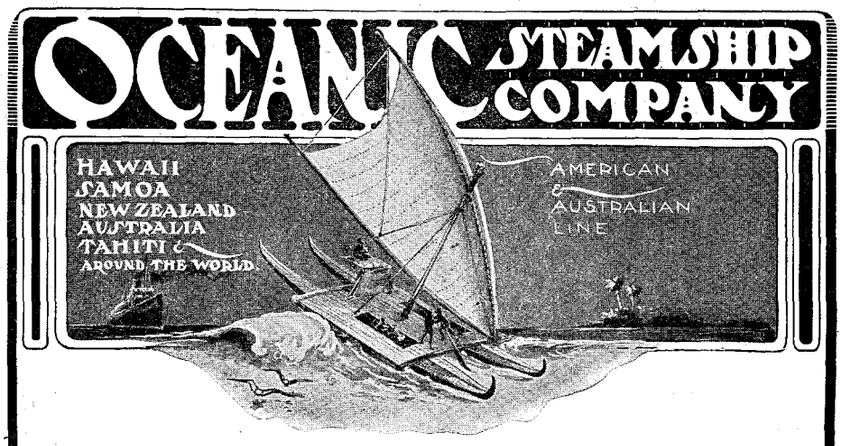

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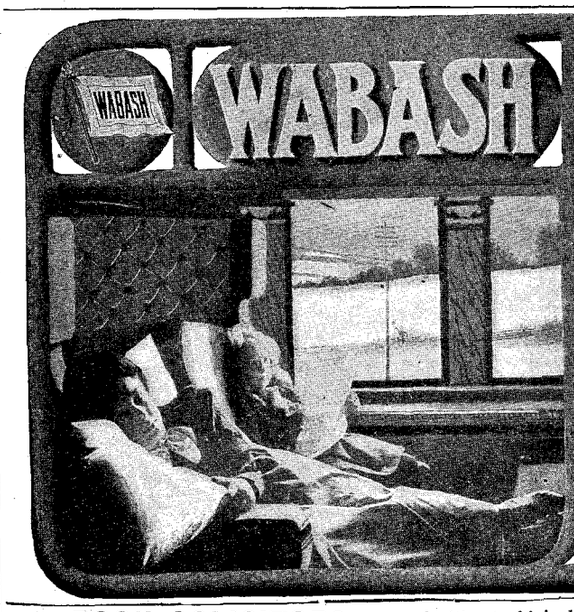

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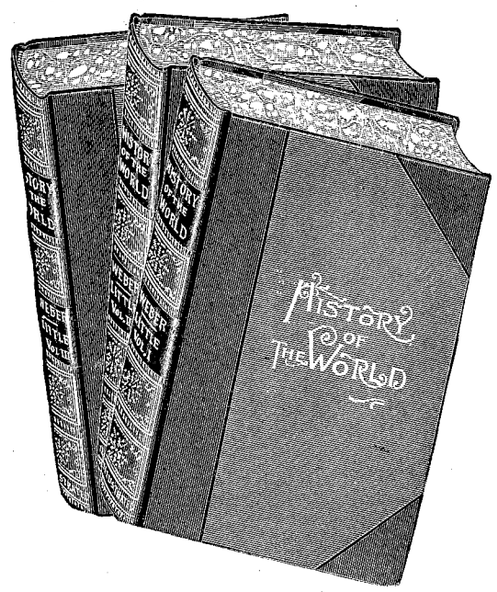

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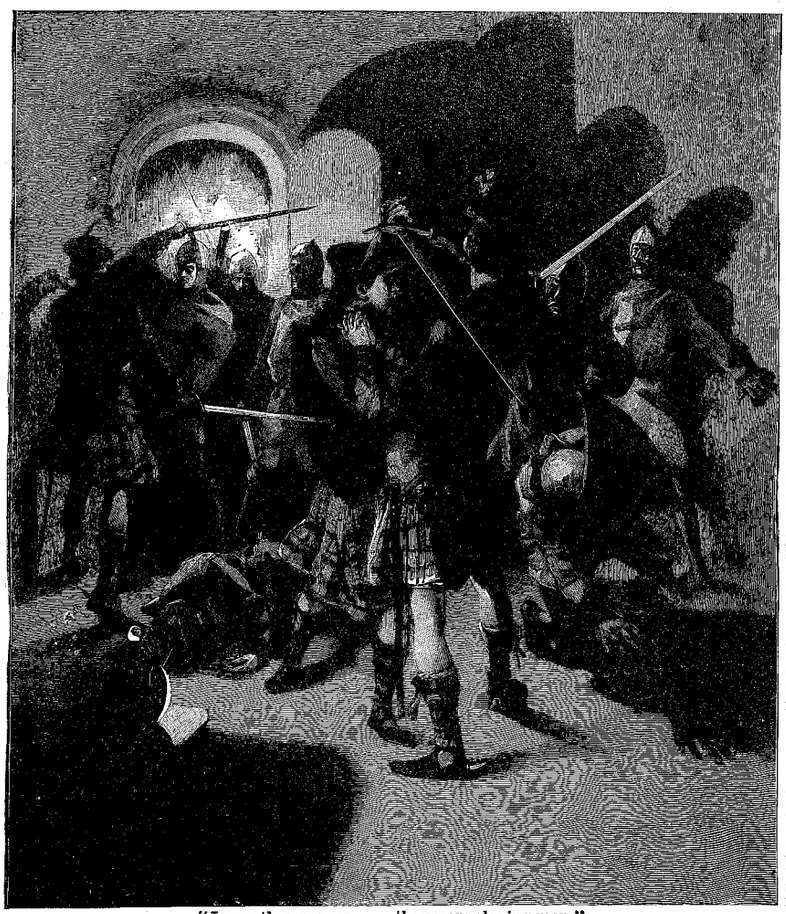

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

DEMOCRATIC PRESS ON THE CLEVELAND BOOM.

THOSE who ridicule the talk of Mr. Cleveland's nomination for another Presidential term may be surprised to learn how many influential and conservative Democratic journals favor just that program. The Brooklyn *Eagle*, which started the "boom," declares that Mr. Cleveland is "the only man who could beat Theodore Roosevelt." The objections to a third term would not hold in his case, says *The Eagle*, as he has been out of office for two terms and would be too old for a fourth, while "his career and character would be the guaranty of the restoration of repose, of strength, of consistency, of dignity, of wisdom, and of trained experience to the chief magistracy." A few days after *The Eagle's* proposal, the Boston *Post*, a leading Democratic paper of New England, came out for the renomination of the ex-President, and the Hartford *Times*, an independent Democratic paper of wide influence, announced that it would give him its vigorous support. In New York city *The World* has been eulogizing Mr. Cleveland for some time, and *The Sun* has been treating him with more regard than it has been according to President Roosevelt; while "up the State" the Democratic Buffalo *Times*, Utica *Observer*, and Troy *Press* favor his candidacy. In the South, the Montgomery *Advertiser* predicts that unless Mr. Cleveland stops the movement, "there will before the convention meets in 1904 be a demand for his nomination that will be irresistible." The Charleston *News and Courier* has also given its support to the suggestion, and the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* says:

"Mr. Cleveland can be elected beyond doubt, if all Democrats will support him. Nominate Cleveland and a good old-fashioned platform, and he will get the enthusiastic support of hosts of business men outside the party who have implicit faith in his honesty and good judgment, and who are afraid of Roosevelt as they are afraid of dynamite. These men can not nominate Cleveland, but they could help the Democrats to elect him, and they would do so gladly.

"The situation is in the hands of the Democrats themselves. All that they have to do to regain their control of the Government is to nominate Grover Cleveland on a platform that he would be willing to stand upon. The country is ripe for such a movement."

It must be recorded, however, that while the Democratic papers quoted above are fanning the flame of enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland, a larger number are throwing cold water on it. Foremost among these, of course, is Mr. Bryan's *Commoner*, which has been assailing the ex-President for months. But many other papers that do not sympathize with Bryan oppose the Cleveland boom. The Philadelphia *Record*, for instance, thinks that what are merely popular expressions of good-will for Mr. Cleveland are being confounded with a desire for a third term; and the New Orleans *Picayune*, while it thinks Mr. Cleveland is "the greatest living Democrat," believes, at the same time, that his nomination "seems impossible from the present outlook." "It would be as much of a mistake to nominate Mr. Cleveland as it would be to nominate Mr. Bryan," declares the Savannah *News*, for "neither could be elected"—an idea that is also entertained by the Mobile *Register*, the Charleston *Evening Post*, and the Columbia *State*. The Atlanta *Constitution* and the Louisville *Courier-Journal* regard the Cleveland movement with disfavor, and the New York *American* ignores it. The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* finds it difficult to take the Cleveland boom seriously, and the Pittsburg *Post* says that "this talk of Mr. Cleveland as the Democratic candidate is the veriest nonsense." The Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* expresses plainly and bluntly an idea that seems to be in the background in a good many other Democratic editorials:

"If Mr. Cleveland's candidacy is pressed, it will mean such party turmoil as will make party success impossible, whoever is finally named. If Mr. Cleveland is named, it means that the party will be split wide open. The men who stood by the Democratic ship altho Wall Street's man, Grover Cleveland, did his dirty and dastardly best to scuttle it in 1896, are not going to stand for Grover Cleveland again. If the politicians imagine that they can whip the rank and file into line they are in grievous error.

"What, therefore, would follow Cleveland's nomination? The most crushing defeat in the history of the Democratic party. And after that defeat there would remain of the Democratic party only a disorganized, discredited, and disheartened remnant, tainted with Republicanism; nay more, saturated with Republicanism, and worthless even as a nucleus for the organization of an opposition party. The Republican party, with its already notoriously corrupt administration of the Government, with decided predilections for militarism, imperialism, and a high, protective, trust tariff, would come in for another quarter of a century's lease of power, by the end of which period George Washington and Thomas Jefferson would not be able to recog-

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IT LOOKS AS IF ONE OF THEM WOULD HAVE TO GET DOWN.
—*The Chicago News.*

nize the republic they knew in the government of the plutocratic oligarchy we should then have.

"Have not the dissidents, who quit the party in 1896, done it sufficient injury already to gratify their spleen at their failure to dictate its policies? Do they seriously suppose that the party or the country will accept Grover Cleveland at the idolatrous estimate they put upon him? Are they so blindly infatuated as to believe that he can be elected by a party he betrayed, after enjoying twice the highest honor in its gift, in the face of the unwritten law that no man shall be thrice President of this republic?

"Mr. Cleveland could not be elected if he could secure the enthusiastic support of his party, because he has already been twice President. What would happen, with a party behind him more hostile to him than to Roosevelt, can be in some measure conjectured by a reference to the slaughter of poor Horace Greeley.

"If Mr. Cleveland's admirers really desire harmony in the party they will drop the Cleveland propaganda. Every day that propaganda is kept up the chances of Democratic success are lessened, wholly regardless of who may be the nominee."

Mr. Cleveland, in reply to a letter from the editor of the Athens (Ga.) *Banner*, expresses his appreciation of the kindly expressions that reach him from all parts of the country, but says: "At no time since the close of my last administration have I been desirous of carrying the Democratic banner for the fourth time in a Presidential contest."

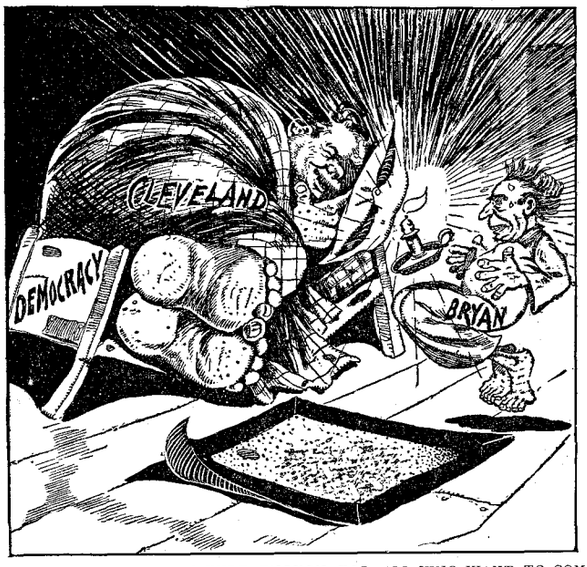
GROVER'S RUBAIYAT:

In that inverted bowl which hides my brain
The bee unbidden hums his soft refrain;
Then, tired of egoistic surfeiting,
Sinks to innocuous desuetude again.

—*The Washington Post.*

PERHAPS Mr. Roosevelt has noticed that the discussion of presidential possibilities is all in the other party.—*The Detroit News.*

IT may be "A Cleveland Revival," as the esteemed Philadelphia *Press* calls it, but the interest has not reached the point where the Bryanites are flocking to the mourner's bench.—*The Kansas City Journal.*



"THE DEMOCRATIC BED IS WIDE ENOUGH FOR ALL WHO WANT TO COME IN."—From W. J. Bryan's Kansas City Speech.
—*The Milwaukee Journal.*

ARMY VIEWS OF THE MILES REPORT.

GENERAL MILES'S report on atrocities in the Philippines, which was considered in these columns last week, is severely criticized by *The Army and Navy Register* (Washington), which calls it a "sensational" document, founded on "idle rumor and unsustained report." For some years *The Register* has been a warm supporter of the general, but it finds itself unable to commend him in this instance. It says:

"It seems to us that General Miles has not contributed in any degree to the glory of the army by making a report of this kind, and it strikes us that he has gone out of his way in a merely verbal fling which invites the suspicion of 'persuasion and coercion' by army officers of witnesses valuable to Lieutenant-General Miles as giving support to the sensational and indefinite charges he has made. As the judge-advocate general says, the instances set forth in the Miles report have been made the subject of official investigation. The governmental authorities have done all within their power, apparently, to trace these charges to their source and to punish the culprits if there are any. We do not believe that General Miles wished to contribute to the ammunition of the critics of the army or that he realized he was aiding the cause of the so-called anti-imperialists, but the publicity which has attended his report has that unfortunate effect. We have believed that General Miles had just cause for complaint on account of some injustice of which he has been the object during the past few years, but his warmest friends and admirers, among whom *The Register* would class itself, must deeply deplore the state of mind and form of expression with which the lieutenant-general commanding has dealt with this subject.

"In considering the conditions in the Philippines, where some of the military acts were probably unmilitary, to say the least, it should be considered that we have had in the islands 139,000 men, and there have been on duty in various parts of the archipelago no less than

UPSETTING CALCULATIONS.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

MR. CLEVELAND IN CARICATURE.

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6,000 officers. The so-called atrocities, if those incidents have such a violent characteristic, were committed by not more than twelve officers. This is a small percentage and might well justify silence when we consider that the subject has been thoroughly agitated and has been, and is still, the object of official investigation. It was a mistake to have touched on the matter in this official way unless something more definite could be given than has been vouchsafed by General Miles. His report will only serve to renew an unpleasant, not to say unseemly, discussion, and it is to be regretted that General Miles, among the last acts of a brilliant career, should have been betrayed into such an expression."

And *The Army and Navy Journal* (New York) remarks, in similar vein:

"It is difficult to understand what reasons that should commend themselves to the judgment of a soldier can have prompted Lieutenant-General Miles to make a special report concerning his observations in the Philippines which we give elsewhere. To catch up and circulate to the discredit of the army he commands the gossip he hears in traveling through the enemy's country is hardly the office of the lieutenant-general, and if he hoped to accomplish, or intended to accomplish, anything in the way of correcting abuses he should have presented something more conclusive by way of evidence than the expression of his moral conviction that such abuses existed. It is obvious that there can be no truth in the surmise that General Miles wished to promote his own credit at the expense of his fellow officers by this publication, for nothing could have so damaged him in the opinion of all fair-minded men in and out of the army as the appearance of his report. The only class of men it can gain him any credit with are those malignant detractors of the army who are as eager to suppress all evidence in its favor as they are ready to give currency to unsupported charges against it, whether they are presented by a disgruntled volunteer, by some 'guard-house lawyer' in the ranks of the enlisted men, or with the authority of the ranking officer of the army."

SUFFERINGS OF THE GREAT AT ST. LOUIS.

THE President had to crowd into a lunch tent with "the push" and lunch at a counter on a sandwich and a cup of cold coffee; Governor Odell and party were stalled in the freight-yards for two or three hours among the cattle and hog trains; Governor Odell was put into a little room over the kitchen at the hotel, and seventeen of his staff were crowded into two rooms at $75 a day for each room; the governor of Indiana, finding himself ignored, got mad and went home the day before the grand parade; the governor of Colorado went off in a rage at the scant courtesy he received; we have it on the authority of a Chicago paper that the governor of Illinois "was formal and frigid in his bearing"; even the ambassadors from the great nations of Europe were publicly humiliated at the reception by being introduced to the local fair magnates, when the magnates, being of lesser rank, should have been introduced to the ambassadors, and the diplomats left for Washington in high dudgeon; Cardinal Gibbons found a three-foot fence between him and the lunch tent, and had to be helped over it; and a St. Louis dog was mean enough to bite General Corbin in the leg. All this at the great celebration at St. Louis in honor of the Louisiana Purchase centennial.

No one died of hunger, cold, or injured feelings, however, and the editorial writers of the daily press, who have endured much worse experiences in the course of their journalistic careers, exhibit small sympathy for the sufferers. Thus the New York *Sun* remarks:

"The governors and other dignitaries, big, medium-weight, and little, who are going to their homes, swelling with wrath against St. Louis and the managers of the World's Fair, will soon recover their wonted temperature. Nobody meant to 'ignore' or 'insult' them. It is almost inevitable that any great ceremony in the United States should not proceed in the smooth and orderly manner common in less democratic countries. For one thing, the Americans are new hands at pageants. For another, the spirit of equality balks against restrictions and orders of precedence. The crowd pours in, overruns all the barriers, stands sovereign, and treads upon the corns of the notables. The orators speak in dumb show. There is much pushing and scrambling, and no solemn silence and little respecting of persons. The lack of officialism, the free-and-easy conduct of the people, the hitches and breaks in the program, would give a court chamberlain apoplexy and cover the stoutest footman's calves with gooseflesh.

"But this is the democratic way, good-natured, cheerful, noisy, irreverent, and indecorous from the point of view of the worshipers of musty etiquette, but frank, honest, equal, hearty, and essentially representative of democracy. . . . , . .

"Even our strong and strenuous friend Mr. Roosevelt is said to have hinted that there was nothing fit to eat in St. Louis. The charge that the President and his party had 'nothing fit to eat' is curious. What does a man who has got 'the stuff' in him want of delicate food? Hard-tack should be good enough for him, and at a pinch he should buckle his belt tighter. Did the pioneers have canvasback duck and Clos de Vougeot? A cow-puncher and a soldier ought to be able to accommodate himself to any diet, however thin. The skippers of prairie schooners, the trappers and hunters and frontiersmen did not find buffets laden with club sandwiches along the trail. We have come to look upon Mr. Roosevelt as the hardiest of men, a man to walk undauntedly through the desert and on the Sierra, with hope in his heart and a piece of pemmican or a hunk of old shoe in his pocket-larder. He should be fit to eat anything. Have we been mistaken in him, and has he been mistaken in himself? Instead of having 'the stuff' in him, is he a soft Campanian?"

The St. Louis *Republic* says, by way of explanation:

"Those few slights and oversights which have occurred to mar the complete pleasure of one or two visting delegations are matters of sincere regret and disappointment to not only the World's Fair officials but all St. Louis.

"Some miscarriage of plans or omission of courtesies would seem to be inevitable in such an elaborate scheme of preparation. That a misunderstanding between host and guest should in a few cases mar the program of punctilio is not a novelty in great entertainments and is not to be remembered or even noticed on either side.

"Circumstances which caused an occasional confusion have been made plain to the visitors, and the sensible, good-humored, and gracious manner with which explanations have been received is commendable in the guests and gratifying to their entertainers.

"Every effort will be made to atone for the seeming slights, and it is not improbable that the delegations in question will return home feeling that, all together, they have enjoyed special distinction rather than suffered a lack of attention.

"It is St. Louis's desire that there be no 'wallflowers' at its frolic, no disappointments at its feasts, but that every prince and prophet shall have full share of honor and enjoyment; and, upon the whole, the city may congratulate itself that the occasion of its ceremonies, as compared with similar functions in other cities, has been marked by so little that is disagreeable in the memory."

The Chicago *Tribune*, however, cheerfully assures St. Louis that the worst is yet to be:

"The troubles of St. Louis have begun early, and there will be many more before the gates of the exposition are closed for good. Now and then she will wonder of what use expositions are. Sometimes she will almost wish the Louisiana purchase had never been concluded. . . . The trouble with the governors and the staffs is light compared with those to come. States will steal each others' sites and exhibitors each others' space. The concessionnaires will violate all rules. Some John Boyd Thacher will turn up and 'play hob' with the award system and keep the foreign exhibitors in hot water and entangle the exposition in litigation, and write saucy letters about it. 'When the band begins to play,' some of the musical exhibitors will get angry and try to drive it off because it is not playing on their instruments, and the piano men and the piano attachment men, backed by the musical committeemen from Idaho, New Mexico, and

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Alaska, will proceed to make it hot for the musical director, and he may quit in disgust. Then the good people will begin their assaults upon the shows stretched along the Skinker road, St. Louis's Midway. By the time the board of lady managers gets fairly into action and begins to weep and call names, St. Louis will wonder whether it pays to celebrate the Louisiana purchase."

A DEFENSE OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

"ARE you the defendant?" said the judge of the police court to the colored brother who was up for trial. "No, sah," he replied; "Ise de gemman what stole de chickens." This well-known story is suggested by the vigorous denial of Russia that she has made the demands on China, in regard to Manchuria, that were discussed in our issue for May 2. The published reports of these demands, we are assured, "are absolutely incorrect"; but in the same breath the Russian diplomats go on to talk of Manchuria as if it were already a Russian province. They assure us that the Rusisan Government "has no intention to exclude other countries from advantages now enjoyed in Manchuria," and least of all the United States, whose commerce and capital "are those which Russia most desires to attract." Count Cassini, the Russian ambassador at Washington, has favored the press with a long interview on the Manchurian question, dealing with the intentions of Russia in regard to American trade in Manchuria, but not making the slightest reference to what China may want in the matter. He says:

"Those acquainted with conditions in Manchuria will bear me out in the statement that the country needs the importation of American goods for its upbuilding. And certainly Russia, who is doing all she can to develop that great territory, would be the last to stand in the way of an increase in this trade. We need American steel, lumber, cotton goods, and construction material of all kinds, and this fact, together with the traditional good relations prevailing between Russia and the United States, is sufficient assurance that American trade interests in Manchuria will be protected.

"Of the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria it is impossible for me to speak at present, but it is the earnest conviction of those best acquainted with the state of affairs there that such a move will not be to the best interests of the territory. Were the question solely a commercial one it would be different. But open a treaty port in Manchuria, and close upon the heels of commerce will follow political complications of all kinds, which would increase the threats to peace. At New-Chwang this country has a treaty port, and American trade in Manchuria is rapidly on the increase. I am told that eighty per cent. of the cotton goods from the United States sent to China enters the Manchurian port of New-Chwang.

"Because of the singularity of interest held by the United States in Manchuria—for all the world realizes that yours is a trade, not a territorial one—it lies within the power of your Government to exert a powerful influence in the preservation of peace there. Russia's desire is also for peace, not disturbances, in Manchuria, and it is to this end that negotiations are now proceeding in Peking in the effort to establish a condition of evacuation and to safeguard Manchuria against a recurrence of the troubles of 1900. Striking evidence of the direct effort in this country caused by unrest in China was seen in 1900, when, I am told, many cotton-mills in the United States were forced to shut down until conditions in China were again normal. This fact and the evidence the United States has already given of its desire to make for peace are sufficient assurance that the Washington Government will lend its strong moral support to calm excitement wherever it has been aroused by the incorrect reports from Peking."

A still stronger statement is given by Alexis Edrikhine, political editor of the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, who is visiting this country, in a communication to *Harper's Weekly*. He says frankly:

"We took Manchuria by force of arms, in a war called forth not by Russia, but by the missionaries and traders of Western lands. Manchuria was taken by the efforts of an army of two hundred thousand men, of whom twenty thousand fell in battle. Manchuria has cost us hundreds of millions, drawn from our national treasury. In a short time, instead of anarchy, insurrection, and universal chaos, we have there evolved such order and well-being as have drawn forth unqualified praise from the English press, so perpetually hostile to us, including even *The Times*. In view of all this, Manchuria belongs to us by the best of all rights, the right of justice; and all claims on Manchuria we can not consider as other than attacks on our rights and our property. And if these claims, coming from England and Japan, each of whom is serving the interests of the other, are entirely intelligible, they are, on the other hand, quite unintelligible when coming from the United States."

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"SIC 'EM, JAP!"
—*The New York World.*

AMERICAN VIEWS

As a matter of fact, the American papers, while they dislike what they consider the duplicity of Russian diplomacy, do not object very strenuously to the Russian absorption of Manchuria. Thus the Hartford *Times* says:

"The Russians have exactly the same position in Manchuria

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that we shall have at the Isthmus of Panama after the United States begins the work of finishing the construction of the Panama canal. Great property interests are at stake in both places, and the governments which invest the capital in building railroads and canals must have full power to protect those investments. The great Russian railway across Siberia and Manchuria must have traffic to sustain it, and this involves the maintenance of peace and order. It is now admitted officially that the Russian Government has made no new 'demands' upon China in regard to the cession of Manchuria. The English reports to that effect were the result of some inquiries addressed to China by the Russian Government, with a view to the establishment of more definite arrangements in regard to Manchuria and the opening of new ports in north China.

"Our people have no reason to object to anything the Russians

THE BEAR—"Well, that was a pretty good meal; I think I'll become a regular boarder."
—*The Columbus Dispatch.*

OF RUSSIAN

are doing in that part of the world, and our commerce will be helped, not hindered, by the prosecution of their plans for the opening up of Manchuria to settlement and trade."

GREATER PITTSBURG AS OUR FOURTH CITY.

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER, of Pennsylvania, has signed a bill, recently passed by the state legislature, which may make Pittsburg the fourth city in the United States, following New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia in the census table, instead of standing eleventh. This act empowers Pittsburg to consolidate with Allegheny, McKeesport, and fifty or more boroughs and townships which surround it. In Allegheny the officials are bitterly opposed to the annexation; but no community desiring to stay out of Greater Pittsburg need go in. The question is to be settled by each community for itself by majority vote. It is estimated by the promoters that some of the smaller prosperous manufacturing boroughs will consolidate with Pittsburg before the larger cities come in, and that at the start Greater Pittsburg will have a population of over 600,000. Within a few years, if all the outlying communities decide to come in, Greater Pittsburg will number 800,000 people. A despatch to the Philadelphia *Press* tells us what advantages this consolidation will bring to Pittsburg. It says:

"There appears to be good ground for the supposition that all the territory in Allegheny county will some day be one homogeneous manufacturing community. As a matter of fact it is so

NOT LIKELY TO COME DOWN FAST WITH IT.
—*The Pittsburg Gazette.*

EXPANSION.

largely now, but requires governmental amalgamation. The wiping out of city and borough limits, as at present on the map, will greatly simplify the giving of better government to this city of growth and opportunity. It will mean the better administration of its public utilities. The county is now provided with a complete street-railway system, but the public control of the latter is hampered by the fact that the franchise grants come from so many cities and corporations as to prevent thorough regulation of the service by the grantors of the franchises.

"The fact that the way has been opened for the Greater Pittsburg at a time when political lines throughout the county have been uprooted is of special significance. This condition opens the road for a complete rebuilding of the city government. The new charter now governing the city was designed with this very idea in view. The Greater Pittsburg will be important politically as well as commercially, as the city will, under the new conditions, wield nearly as much political influence at Harrisburg and Washington as Philadelphia."

The following table shows the largest of the cities and boroughs which are expected to come into the Greater Pittsburg, and their population figures:

Pittsburg	321,616
Allegheny	129,896
McKeesport	34,227
Braddock Borough	15,654
Homestead Borough	12,554
Wilkinsburg Borough	11,886
Duquesne Borough	9,036

The Chicago *Tribune* declares that "the promoters may be counting their chickens before the eggs are hatched," for "advantageous as it appears to have the improved sanitation and better police and educational advantages of a great city, some of the boroughs may decide that it is better to 'let well enough alone.'" The Philadelphia *Press* remarks that "Pennsylvania has lost the prestige so long hers of having in her territory the second city of the Union," and "it will make some amends for this when the Keystone State enjoys the distinction of having within her confines both the third and fourth cities of the Union." The Pittsburg *Gazette*, commenting on the opposition of politicians to the Greater Pittsburg idea, says:

"Personal political considerations may interfere for a time with full realization of the greater city, but not always. Popular sentiment when sufficiently developed and properly directed will bring it about in spite of the political necessities of the men in control of municipal machineries. The matter is in a noteworthy degree within the power of the people themselves, acting in-

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dependently of political interests through action of the court and by popular election. It is in the councils of the city asked to annex that real opposition will be encountered, if it is encountered any place in opposition to popular action, and the people of Pittsburg ought to be careful in all municipal elections to have their candidates for councils pledged to the greater city program. Pittsburg is and ought to be favorable to the annexation of any municipality that knocks at her door, whether Allegheny or one of the boroughs. Indeed, the sentiment of Pittsburg on that point is so strong that it will be dangerous for any politician or political interest to disregard it. The people, if they move earnestly for a Greater Pittsburg, will be more powerful than any set of politicians. If a demand should be made on the present Pittsburg councils to admit the city of Allegheny we think it would be a very difficult matter to control them against it."

PHILIPPINE EDUCATION—THE OTHER SIDE.

"FIFTY teachers could take the place of a regiment of troops," telegraphed Brigadier-General Grant to Governor Wright at Manila a year ago in a brief despatch describing conditions in Samar. Every dollar spent for Philippine education will do more to pacify the islands than ten spent for armies, courts, and police, says Frederick W. Nash, writing from Manila to *The Educational Review*. These rosy views of the American teacher in the Philippines are in striking contrast with the views quoted in these columns May 2. "An almost incredible amount of work has been accomplished within the past year," says Mr. Nash, "and the present educational situation is very encouraging." A thousand American teachers and 3,400 native teachers are giving instruction in something like 2,250 day, evening, and high schools, with an enrolment of more than 225,000 scholars.

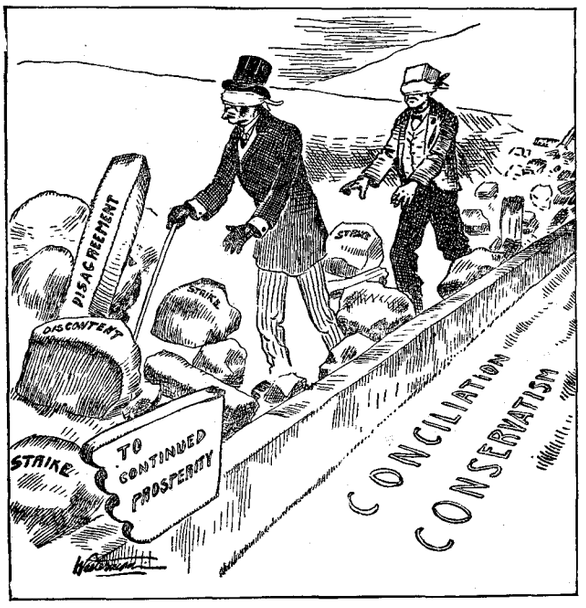
"The whole Philippine problem is more or less an educational problem," in the opinion of Mr. Nash, and he does not hesitate to say that our Philippine Bureau of Education "has done more within the past two years to give these peoples a true conception of the benefits of civilization and good government than all the other influences ever brought to bear on them throughout all time, with the possible exception of the Christianity brought to them by the Catholic church." Strong objection has been made to the imposition of the English language on the natives through the schools. Superintendent Atkinson, who has just returned from the islands, said in a newspaper interview a few days ago that "the primary reason for the introduction of English into the schools is because the Filipinos wanted it." And Mr. Nash says:

"The wisdom of Superintendent Atkinson's policy of making the English language the basis of all primary instruction from the start has been thoroughly demonstrated. To-day everywhere within the radius of influence of the American teacher instruction is being carried on in English, and text-books in arithmetic, in geography, and in other common-school branches are in the English language. Perhaps the best illustration of the advancement made in English education within the last two or three years is the fact that thousands of Filipino students, who had never heard a word of English three years ago, are to-day able to receive instruction in the common-school branches given in that language. Two years ago there were less than two hundred native teachers who could give any instruction in the English language; to-day there are more than two thousand actually teaching in this language and daily putting in practise methods and ideas learned in the American-taught normal schools and from American teachers.

"The American teacher has become a recognized power in these islands, and no one acquainted with his work can doubt the wisdom of his coming. In the face of the splendid results he has accomplished, his critics have become silent. The advent of his influence marks the withdrawal of troops and the general betterment of the community."

"The American teacher in the Philippines is something of a missionary, more of a pioneer, and always an American citizen," says Mr. Nash, and he quotes the following illustration of this fact from Superintendent Atkinson's recent report:

"The work of the American teachers during the cholera epidemic, which in many of the most populous provinces reached its culmination during the school vacation, can not be too highly commended. In many cases, the teacher was the only American in the town. In some cases, there was not even a native or a Spanish doctor. Some teachers with a little knowledge of medicine, and all through their knowledge of hygiene and sanitation, accomplished wonderful work in preventing and suppressing the dread disease. In the remoter towns, isolated from prompt aid which alone can save life when the most dreaded of all scourges makes its attack, with no command to remain, with the allurements of foreign travel during the vacation put sternly into the background, with no relatives or intimate friends to protect or to encourage them, these noble men and women fought by night and by day, week after week, for the lives of an alien people, with no thought or chance of reward, with a heroism that



REMOVE THE BANDAGES OF PREJUDICE AND FIND A SMOOTHER PATH.
—*The Ohio State Journal.*

SHAVING DOWN A PIECE OF SOFT TIMBER.
—*The New York American.*

CAPITAL AND LABOR IN CARTOON.

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is far above the bravery of the soldier fighting a foe that can be seen and known. The United States may justly be proud of the bravery of its soldiers in these islands, but it should also remember that the peaceful army of teachers has shown a nobleness of spirit, a self-devotion to the services of humanity, a steadfastness and bravery of soul, that is rarely excelled. Nor did all escape unscathed. Those who died of the cholera were Robert R. Jamison, R. Zumstein, William H. Badger, and Herbert Lucker."

Mr. Burgess Shank, a Cornell man who went to the Philippines as a teacher, adds his testimony, in the May number of *Gunton's Magazine*, to the good work of the American teachers in the archipelago, and declares his belief that the experiment will be a success.

SOUTHERN COMMENT ON THE SUFFRAGE DECISION.

THE Southern press show no surprise at the Supreme Court's refusal to interfere in the administration of the suffrage in Alabama, which was considered in these columns last week. The view in the South is that the suffrage is a state matter, and that the federal Government has no right to interfere; so, in the Southern view, the Supreme Court decision is the only one permissible. The Southern papers are careful to explain, however, that the court's decision does not hurt the negro, politically or otherwise. Thus the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* says:

"Excitable Northern people grow indignant over the passage of laws by some of the Southern States to 'disinfranchise' the blacks. One would imagine from their tirades that every negro in the South was prevented by law from voting. What are the facts in the case? The only negroes—barring criminals—who are prevented from voting in any Southern State are those who can not read and write. Is it a wrong to prohibit the illiterate negro from voting? We hardly fancy that it is. He can not vote in either Massachusetts or Connecticut. So he is wronged as much in those States as he is in Mississippi, Louisiana, or North Carolina. When paying his respects to the South the Northern critic assumes that the franchise is a natural right, but there is not a State in the Union that recognizes that assumption. In nearly all States, North and South, no man can vote unless he has registered. In some States the citizen can not vote unless he has paid his poll tax, and even this requirement is not uniform, for when a man has reached a certain age he is relieved of the necessity of paying it. Thus in Tennessee some men have to pay their poll-tax and some do not. In Vermont 'those who have not obtained the approbation of the board of civil authority of the town in which they reside' are excluded from the suffrage. In Wyoming those who can not read the state constitution are disfranchised. Can any one, in view of these facts, honestly claim that Mississippi wrongs the negro by imposing an educational qualification? Yet the only wrong done him is to exclude him from the suffrage if he is illiterate, just as Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Wyoming do. Thus it will be seen that the 'wrongs' done the negro with reference to the ballot are entirely mythical."

And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says similarly:

"Even if the court had jurisdiction and had found the grandfather and understanding clauses unconstitutional, it would not have benefited the negroes in the least and would not have added a negro voter to the electorate; indeed, it would have disfranchised many of them. In Louisiana, for instance, some negroes have claimed the franchise under 'the grandfather clause'—there are forty-eight in St. Tammany, eighteen in St. John, and twenty-three in St. Charles. The utmost, therefore, that the lawyers who have assailed the Southern suffrage laws could hope to accomplish was to strike from the rolls the names of the few illiterate white voters who have gained the right to vote through the grandfather and military clauses.

"The true basis of suffrage in the South is the educational qualification, and no one can or has attacked this provision. The educational provisions in the constitutions of Virginia, the two Carolinas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Georgia are borrowed, word for word, from the constitution of Massachusetts and are found in the organic law of Connecticut and four other Northern States. An educational qualification has been praised in New England as assuring a purified and intelligent electorate; and if it is necessary there how much more necessary is it in the South, where the illiterate and dangerous electorate is so large—in many sections in a majority?

"The success of the suits testing the constitutions of Alabama and the other Southern States could not have touched the wise provisions which declare that a voter must know how to read and write in order to enjoy the ballot. As to the other provisions, grandfather and understanding clauses and which are the only ones subject to legal attack, even if the courts swept them away, it would matter little. There was a great difference of opinion among the Southern whites as to the wisdom or advisability of these provisions, which are simply exceptions to the general suffrage laws—and there was much opposition to them at the time of their adoption. Fewer voters availed themselves of these provisions than expected, and whether they fall or not will not affect the vote of the South one iota or extend the suffrage to one negro."

The Richmond *Times-Dispatch* thinks that the negroes are better off under the new constitutions than they were under the old:

"Before the Southern States began to take legal action in this matter the negro vote was a mere farce. After having seen the evils and terrors of negro rule, it was simply out of the question for the whites to tolerate it, and they determined to suppress the negro vote at all costs. Various devices were employed, but finally it was discovered that they were demoralizing the whites and doing us more harm than the blacks. Then it was that the leading men in the white race determined to come out boldly and circumvent the Fifteenth Amendment and disfranchise the bulk of the negroes. It was done in the interest of pure politics and honest elections, and not so particularly in the interest of white man's rule, because the white man was ruling under the old régime and did not fear the negro vote.

"Mr. Shaw is quite right in saying that the negro vote counts for more under the new order of things than under the old, for now when the negro is put on the registration list he is permitted to vote as he pleases and his vote is counted as it is cast. Moreover, there is an incentive for the negroes to qualify themselves for the suffrage, and whenever they can meet the requirements of the constitution they are permitted to register and vote.

"It would be far better, however, if the Fifteenth Amendment were repealed, and it is a pity that the Northern people have not the courage to do it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

INSTEAD of petering out, the Pope is out-Petering Peter.—*The Boston Transcript.*

WHAT the Democratic party needs is to identify itself with something successful.—*The Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

SIR THOMAS LIPTON is having pretty tough luck now, but wait until he builds *Shamrock XIII.*—*The Atlanta Contitution.*

MR. BRYAN has now twitted Mr. Cleveland with everything except his two elections to the presidency.—*The Detroit News.*

"So you think Justice should be represented with a rod and reel?" "Yes, of course! The big fish most always get away."—*Puck.*

THE Hon. Thomas Platt is the dried apple in New York politics—he makes good only when he is soaked.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

ROOSEVELT certainly has luck along with his ability. The New York *Sun* has come out against him.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE treasury reports fail to state how many American heiresses were included in the year's exports of $1,400,000,000.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

NO fault can be found with the Parry-Hanna controversy thus far. Everything they have said about each other is true.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

MR. ROCKEFELLER says he doesn't worry as he used to when he was fighting the world. The world is now doing the worrying.—*The Detroit Tribune.*

THE Cuban Government reports a surplus of $2,638,000 in the treasury. Now comes the first real test of the young republic.—*The Philadelphia North American.*

THE Chinese might avoid paying the indemnity by following the example of the wealthy non-resident New Yorkers and swearing they don't live there.—*The Indianapolis News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

A CRITICAL COURT OF HONOR.

MR. WILLIAM ARCHER, the English dramatic critic, has discovered what he considers to be "a long-felt want in the mechanism of English literary and artistic life," occasioned by "the misunderstandings and resentments which, in an imperfect world, can not but arise, from time to time, between artists and critics." He is especially impressed by this fact at the present time in view of the recent bitter controversy, in the public press, between Henry Arthur Jones, the playwright, and Mr. A. B. Walkley, the dramatic critic of the London *Times*. This controversy grew out of the fact that Mr. Jones, believing himself to have been unfairly treated by Mr. Walkley, withheld from him the usual press ticket for a first-night performance at the Garrick Theater. Mr. Walkley thereupon declared that Mr. Jones dealt in *comédie rosse* which no self-respecting Britisher should attend. Mr. Jones made rejoinder in an open letter discrediting Mr. Walkley's critical capacity. The whole episode, we are told, "left nothing elucidated, nothing decided."

What is needed, declares Mr. Archer, is a "recognized and representative body which can, on occasion, pronounce an authoritative opinion upon questions of literary, and especially of critical, ethics." He continues (in *The Fortnightly Review*, April):

"My suggestion is, then, that a representative board of arbitrators should be called into existence, with authority to investigate and pronounce upon any dispute between artist and critic that may be brought to its cognizance. It ought probably to consist of delegates nominated by the representative societies of the different classes concerned—by, say, the Authors' Society, the Institute of Journalists, and the Actors' Association. Each of these bodies might appoint two members of the board, and the six thus nominated might elect a president, from outside their number, to give, when necessary, a casting vote. The precise constitution of the board, however, would have to be carefully thought out and discussed; for the present, I can only present the scheme in rough outline. The board would of course have no power to inflict any penalties or (except in particular cases, to be hereafter mentioned) to award any damages. Its function would be merely to express a definite and deliberate opinion on any point at issue. An appeal to it would be of the nature of a wager, the losing party agreeing to bear the expenses of the proceedings, which should be kept as low as possible."

Mr. Archer goes on to point out the advantages of his plan:

"The usefulness of this court of honor, as one might call it, would, of course, depend entirely on whether it succeeded in establishing a reputation for competence and impartiality, or, to put it briefly, in acquiring prestige. Without prestige, its awards would be worse than valueless. . . . The court of honor, from its first institution, might quite well possess a provisional prestige, so to speak, arising from the personal character of its members, and from their position as the delegates of their respective crafts. . . . . .

"In the great majority of cases with which the board would have to deal, no question of pecuniary damages would arise. The damages awarded to the plaintiff in a libel suit are almost always, even when his cause of complaint was just, extravagantly in excess of any real injury he has suffered. In nine cases out of ten, a mere apology would amply have met the justice of the case; and the only excuse for giving substantial damages is that they may 'carry costs.' The board of arbitration would not be compelled to take this clumsy course of choosing what seems to be the lesser of two manifest injustices. Its judgment that an apology was due from one party to the other would, in itself, 'carry costs,' and costs not extravagantly disproportionate to the offense committed. If the board of arbitration could be made to work simply and satisfactorily, it seems probable, and not undesirable, that frequent claims would be made upon its services, at any rate until a certain standard of manners had come to be pretty well established. I do not conceive that any particular stigma ought to attach to an adverse decision of the board. We are all human, even dramatic critics; and many of us have often to write at high pressure, under the influence of the nervous irritation begotten by a tedious, a pretentious, or an inapt performance. It can not be but that offenses should arise. Which of us has not, on occasion, found himself unable to resist a facile insolence or an unnecessarily wounding jibe? There is nothing disgraceful in an occasional fault of taste; what is really deplorable and demoralizing is the resolution not to admit it. The board of arbitration ought to be an invaluable corrective of obstinate egoisms, a center of sweetness and light."

The New York *Evening Post* takes a much less optimistic view of the practical workings of Mr. Archer's plan. It says:

"Of course, no such court will ever be set up, and if it were, artists would be little inclined to commit their grievances to its adjudications. . . . It is more than doubtful if the artist really needs a court before which the unfair critic may be haled. Is not the critic always on trial? Week by week and year by year, as he addresses the public about the work of others, he is revealing himself. Not by a single testy word, but by his entire record he stands, and if he has served the public mere plentitude of words for ideas, if he has substituted a desire to exploit his own cleverness for an ambition to seize the artist's intention, if he has preferred casual brilliancy to sound judgment, and sharpness of pen to insight—by all these shortcomings he is judged. It may take time, but sooner or later he stands exposed—no critic, but a wordy or captious writer for the press. The artist may possess his soul in patience whenever an unfair or slighting word befalls him. For the cause of the good critic is the artist's cause, and no court is necessary to adjust their temporary misunderstandings; while the shallow or malevolent critic is gradually and inevitably working out upon himself the revenge of all the artists he has offended."

THE MARRIED LIFE OF THOMAS CARLYLE.

THE "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle" are obviously made public (in two octavo volumes) for the double purpose of vindicating the memory of her husband and of convicting his friend and biographer, James Anthony Froude, the historian, of an almost incredible bad faith with the public and violation of the claims of friendship. There is no doubt that Froude's "Life of Carlyle" badly tarnished Carlyle's reputation as a man and husband. Yet Froude was Carlyle's own choice as a biographer, the latter writing as follows in anticipation of his own death:

"My manuscript entitled 'Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle' is to me naturally, in my now bereaved state, of endless value. . . . Of that manuscript my kind, considerate, and ever-faithful friend, James Anthony Froude (as he has lovingly promised me), takes precious charge in my stead."

The letters in these two volumes, none of which appeared in Froude's "Life" or "Letters and Memorials," were (with the exception of six recently discovered) a part of the trust committed to Froude's care, and not one of them was published by him. The volumes now appearing might, according to one critic, be aptly entitled "The Damnation of James Anthony Froude."

The following letter, written by Mrs. Carlyle, dated February 17, 1827, pertains to the early days of the Carlyles at Edinburgh:

"Indeed we lead a most quiet and even life here within doors all is warm, is swept and garnished; and without the country is no longer winter-like, beginning to be gay and green. Many pleasant people come to see us; and such of our visitors as are not pleasant people have at least the good effect of enhancing to us the pleasure of being alone. Alone we never weary: if I have not Jean's enviable gift of talking, I am at least among the best listeners in the Kingdom. And my husband has always something interesting and instructive to say. Then we have Books to read; all sorts of them, from Scott's Bible down to Novells; and I have sewing-needles and purse-needles, and all

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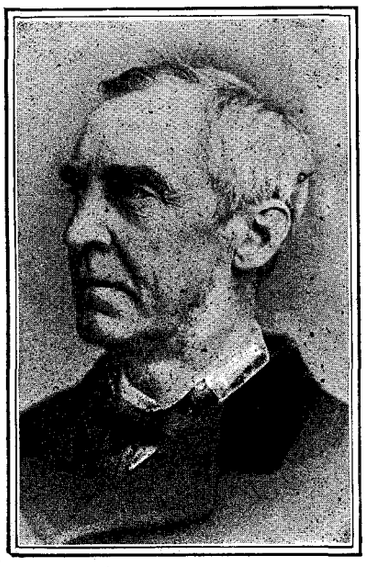
conceivable implements for lady's work. There is a Piano, too, for 'soothing the savage breast.' "

On a visit to her early home, during which she was to procure carpets, curtains, etc., for refitting their home at Craigenputtock, being detained by illness, she sends back this message (August 20, 1828):

"Kindest and Dearest of Husbands: Are you thinking you are never to see my sweet face any more? . . . What progress you will have been making with Burns in my absence! I wish I were back to see it; and to give you a kiss for every minute I have been absent. But you will not miss me so terribly as I did you. Dearest, I do love you! Is it not a proof of this that I am wearying to be back to Craigenputtock even as it stands [*i.e.*, without the new furnishings she had gone to provide], and while every one here is trying to make my stay agreeable to me!"



JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.
Carlyle's biographer, who is accused of suppressing letters that vindicate Carlyle's character as a husband.

In his picture of the Carlyles' life in Chelsea, Froude interjects this note:

"The house in Cheyne Row requiring paint and other readjustments, Carlyle had gone on a visit to Wales, leaving his wife to endure the confusion and superintend the workmen alone with her maid."

The editor of these new volumes, Alexander Carlyle, says that at the time Froude wrote the above he had in his possession the documentary evidence of its falsity. We quote:

"Carlyle's Letters to her show that he had tried to persuade her to accompany him on this Welsh tour; they also show that, failing in this, he next proposed to take a furnished Cottage, near Nottingham, in which to spend the month of August together. To the Letter in which Carlyle makes this proposal Mrs. Carlyle replies: 'No, certainly; . . . I do scream at the idea. Never mind me, Dearest; try to get the most good of the Country that can be got for yourself; I do not care a farthing for Country air; and am busier here than I could be anywhere else. Besides I should like to go to Liverpool when my Uncle returns home.' These words are part of Letter 48 (Letters and Memorials, i., 212), and Mr. Froude suppressed them. . . . . .

"She writes on the 8th of July, a few days after he had set out, 'Well! you can not come back here just now at all rates, that is flat. What think you of going to this Forster (W. E. Forster, Mr. Froude has mysteriously concealed the name)? Here, indeed, you would not "come out strong" under the existing circumstances. It is only I who can be "jolly" in such a mess,' etc. And on the 12th of July, she writes pleasantly to her friend Mrs. Russel: 'My Husband is gone into Wales, and I am taking the opportunity of his absence to do a deal of papering and painting, etc., that was become absolutely needed. He will never suffer the least commotion when he is at home, so one is obliged to concentrate the whole horrors of such operations into the rare periods of his absence.'

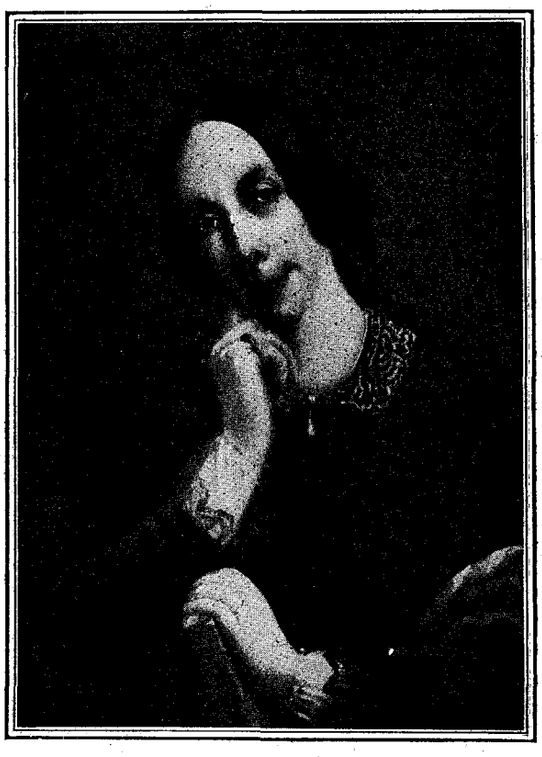
"Mrs. Carlyle appears to have had a much pleasanter time at home than her Husband had on his tour, judging from their Letters. She had visitors and visitings more than enough, and had no occasion to pine and fret in solitude 'alone with her maid.' The Letters she wrote during Carlyle's absence are more than usually numerous, sprightly, happy and gay."

Twenty years after marriage, in 1846, comes a letter to "T. Carlyle, Chelsea," telling how by a blunder of the post-mistress she had been told there was no letter for her from her husband on her birthday:

"Oh, mercy! what a two hours I had of it! And just when I was at my wit's end, I heard Julia crying out thro' the house, 'Mrs. Carlyle, Mrs. Carlyle! are you there? Here is a Letter for you!' And so there was, after all! The Post-mistress had overlooked it, and given it to Robert when he went afterward, not knowing that we had been. I wonder what Love-letter was ever received with such thankfulness! Oh, my Dear, I am not fit for living in the world with this organization. I am as much broken to pieces by that little accident as if I had come thro' an attack of cholera or typhus fever. I can not even steady my hand to write decently. But I felt an irresistible need of thanking you by return of Post. Yes, I have kissed the dear little Card-case. And now I will lie down a while and try to get some sleep—at least to quiet myself. I will try to believe—O why can not I believe it once for all—that with all my faults and follies, I am 'dearer to you than any earthly creature!' It will be better for Geraldine here; she is become very quiet and nice, and as affectionate for me as ever."

Such real unhappiness as did find its way into Carlyle's wedded life is sufficiently explained by the condition of Mrs. Carlyle's health, so thinks Sir James Crichton-Browne, the eminent neurologist, who contributes the "Introduction" to these volumes. He writes:

"But the true key of Mrs. Carlyle's frame of mind at the time of the Ashburton episode [Mrs. Carlyle's jealousy of Lady Harriet Ashburton] is to be found in her state of health. It seems clear that she then passed through a mild, but protracted attack of mental disturbance which would be technically called on its psychical side climacteric melancholia, and on its physical side neurasthenia. . . . For several years before the date which I would fix as that of the climax of her mental trouble she had been occasionally taking henbane or hyoscyamus to allay pain and excitability and pretty frequently morphin to compel sleep, and it is a secondary action of the latter drug to induce unfounded suspicions and even delusions of persecution in those who habitually indulge in it."



From "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Copyright by John Lane.
JANE WELSH CARLYLE.
Whose recently published correspondence has made a sensation in the literary world.

All this seems abundantly proved by these brilliant, fascina-

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ting, but often morbid letters, where life is one incessant tragedy, and every day a catastrophe. Of this two examples must suffice. From a letter dated at Alderley Park, 24 August, 1860:

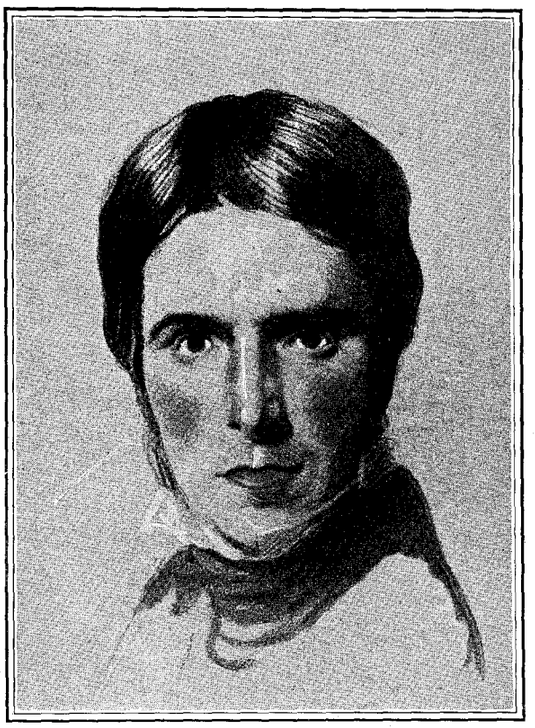
"My Dear, after one has gone for a week almost entirely without sleep, and almost entirely without other nourishment than brandy and water, one may be pardoned some omissions."

From a letter dated at Craigenvilla, Morningside, Edinburgh, 2 September, 1862:

"Imagine! after such a tiring day I never closed my eyes till after five this morning! and was awake again for good—or rather for *bad*—before six struck! My eyes are almost out of my head this morning, and—tell the Doctor, or rather *don't* tell him—I *will* have a dose of morphin to-night! am just going in an omnibus to Duncan and Flockhart's for it!"

In his review of this whole matter Sir James Crichton-Browne remarks:

"Throughout the whole of Mrs. Carlyle's illness, covering the Ashburton episode, Carlyle's attitude toward his wife was singularly noble. . . . When it was all over, his right-minded wife wrote, 'I can not tell you how gentle and good Mr. Carlyle is.' A sweet charity and loving forbearance are indeed characteristic of all his communications to and about his wife, not only at this period, but throughout their whole married life."



From "New Letters and Memorials of Jane Welsh Carlyle." Copyright by John Lane.

THOMAS CARLYLE,
At the age of 46. From a water-color sketch by Samuel Lawrence.

As a contrast to Froude's dark portraiture, is to be found the following letter written to Mrs. Carlyle by Sir George Sinclair, after her husband's visit at Thurso Castle in 1860:

"He has rendered himself a universal favorite with all the inmates of this house, young and old, male and female, high and low. For all he had a kind word, and a willing ear, and could accommodate his conversation with equal capacity and cheerfulness to the habits, occupations, and predilections of auditors the most widely differing from each other in all their elements of thought, action, and experience. His absence will leave a blank in my daily arrangements and pursuits, which can not be supplied, or cease to be felt and lamented. There never passed between us the most transient feeling of discord or impatience; and much as I admired his genius, I was even more fascinated by the strong undercurrent of tenderness and sympathy, which a superficial or commonplace observer might be unable to discover, appreciate, or respond to. His allusions to yourself always indicated the strength of his affection, and his unwavering conviction that you have no object so much at heart as that of promoting his happiness and consulting his wishes."

The motives that animated Froude have already been freely discussed and are likely to furnish the subject for much additional discussion. Sir Crichton-Browne considers this subject very freely in his "Introduction." "It is impossible," he writes, to believe that Froude contemplated or foresaw the evil he wrought." Froude was, in his later days, Carlyle's closest friend and most effusive disciple. Even in the Memoirs, he was unstinted in expressing his admiration of Carlyle, bursting out now and again in fervid eulogy of him as the greatest and best man he had ever known, without guile, insincerity, or malice. Sir Crichton-Browne finds the explanation of Froude's course in his character:

". . . his intellect, capacious and well polished as it was, had the trick of distorting the impressions made on it. He rarely saw the true meaning and intent of any matter that he studied, but wrested facts from their exact shape and nature and made them conform to his prepossessions and fancies, while he colored them beyond recognition. His judgment was built askew and he had a positive genius for going wrong. In private life an honorable and straightforward man, the moment he took pen in hand he became untrustworthy. There has never, I suppose, been a prominent English author who has been as frequently and as flatly contradicted, or who has taken his critical chastisement more meekly."

The Evening Post (New York), in an editorial review of the new work, speaks of Froude's course as follows:

"Both the Carlyles practised the greatest exaggeration of speech; both, under a veil of irony, were capable of the last exuberance of sentiment. Their exaggerations—and particularly Carlyle's 'remorse' as he worked over his wife's letters—were of a kind to deceive all but very hardheaded people; for the Carlyles were a serious pair. Froude, a delightful, scholarly person, with an eye chiefly to the picturesque, grasped at such promising literary material as Thomas's apparent remorse for his neglect of Jane. Froude was not hardheaded, but always lent himself to enthusiastic amateurism on great subjects. . . . He never corrected or verified an impression; not even adequately his proofsheets. He was incapable of realizing with how many grains of salt the Carlyles habitually took themselves and each other. Listening to Thomas's self-accusations, and reading over the letters of Jane, he took the consciously exaggerated expressions of minor miseries as the indications of a life tragedy."

IRVING'S PRODUCTION OF "DANTE."

THE play of Dante, written by Victorien Sardou and Emile Moreau, and altered in some important details by Sir Henry Irving, was produced by the latter in London on the evening of April 30. So far as demonstrations of the first-night audience were indicative, the production was a striking success; but the critics are not enthusiastic, and Sardou himself is so far offended by the alterations made that he refused to be present on the occasion.

The general features of the play have already been outlined in these columns (March 7). It is a four-act play, in which Dante himself and his creations figure as characters, together with more or less historical personages with whom Dante had or might have had relations of some sort in life. The first act is laid in Florence, Dante, Malatesta, Dante's daughter Gemma, and Giotto, the painter, taking part; and closes with the abduction of Gemma and the pursuit by Dante. In the second act, Gemma is found by Dante in the convent of San Pietro; but he is wounded in the side by a soldier, and is left for dead on the floor. In the third act, Dante goes down to the Inferno, led by Vergil, to interview the spirit of Gemma's mother, Pia dei Tolomei, and thus ascertains that Gemma has been carried by Bernardino to Avignon. In the fourth act, he finds Gemma and Bernardino at Avignon, but they have been condemned to the stake by the Pope. Dante towers before the Pope and foretells

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his doom; the Pope falls down dead, and Gemma and Bernardino are saved.

The most important change made by Irving is in substituting for the Pope a cardinal legate, presumably out of respect for the religious sensibilities of Roman Catholics. The London *Times* review, as cabled to the New York *Times*, is rather contemptuous in tone. It runs in part as follows:

"For Dantists the Drury Lane Dante will not do at all. When they are asked to swallow the story of an adulterous amour between Dante and Pia del Tolomei they will remark that it is certain that Dante had not even a bowing acquaintance with this lady; that the house of Malatesta was not situated in Florence; that the love-story of Bernardino, brother of Francesca da Rimuta, and Gemma, daughter of Dante by Pia dei Tolomei, is all nonsense; that it was not Cardinal Colonna who reigned in Avignon; that several circles in the Inferno and Purgatory scenes in the third act are all mixed up like Sancho Panza's cabbages and baskets, and so forth. They will say all this, and more. Probably they will invent an additional circle in hell for the especial benefit of MM. Sardou and Moreau, who have laid sacrilegious hands upon one of the greatest poems in the world's literature."

While Dantists will thus be exasperated, the average playgoer, *The Times* thinks, will be more than half disappointed, as the play is "a rambling, confusing, and rather irritating thing"—the result of an attempt to blend the historical and the dramatic methods of treating the subject. The review concludes as follows:

"Was this rather puerile story of the hairbreadth escapes of Gemma and Bernardino (with Dante to the rescue) worth inventing? Could not some man of letters, better still, some real poet—not, of course, Sardou, that incorrigibly prosaic vulgarizer—have contrived a worthier scenic arrangement of the Dante legend which might still have exhibited Irving on every side of his remarkable personality? We think that a quite possible achievement. But in its absence there is the Drury Lane 'Dante' of Sardou and Moreau, rendered into English by Laurence Irving, to take or leave. We know what the Dantists will do; the Dantists who, as we began by saying, don't count. But the others? Well, the others applauded the whole affair last night with a positive frenzy of enthusiasm."

"If ever a man was born to look Dante to the life," says the same reviewer, it is Irving; and the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says, "his impersonation of Dante was one of the most impressive of his long series of great parts."

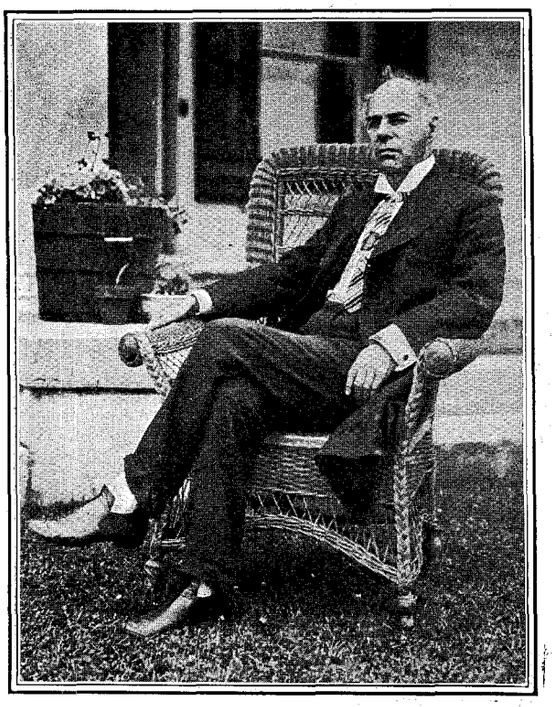
An interview with Sardou appears in *The Theatre* (New York), in which Sardou is represented as saying:

"I had fully intended going to London to see the final rehearsals and the first night, but circumstances have arisen which make it impossible for me to do so. You see, Sir Henry Irving has made certain modifications in my play of which I don't approve. In fact, I very strongly disapprove of them. In the scene in the lower regions I had, in accordance with the Divine Comedy, placed two popes in hell—Bonifacio VIII. and Clement V. This was the culminating scene in the play. In it Dante denounced the vices and crimes of these historic characters, and the force of this tirade, coming as a kind of reaction after the pent-up bitterness of long exile, was the most effective situation of the drama. When I first read this scene to Sir Henry he was full of enthusiasm about it. But I am afraid Sir Henry (whose talents none appreciate more than I) has not got a very strong will. He has allowed himself to be influenced by those who have told him that a scene showing popes in hell would cause a scandal, that it would hurt the susceptibilities of the Catholics. This is quite illogical and absurd. The Popes Bonifacio VIII. and Clement V. lived a long time ago. Their lives and crimes are ancient history. Besides, in monarchical England, you have members of the royal family, possibly the King himself, witnessing, in 'Richard III.' another King of England, the present King's ancestor, committing murders, and no one thinks of objecting. Yet, in Protestant England, it is contended that an outcry would be made if a part of Dante's 'Divina Comedia,' still further back in history, were placed on the stage. The whole contention is ridiculous.

"However, Sir Henry was afraid of something dreadful happening, and so a cardinal has been substituted for the popes. But all the dramatic force and significance of the scene is lost, and the play is spoiled. If Sir Henry had not been prepared to stage the scene as I wrote it, why did he accept it in the first instance? If I had known the scene was not to be acted as I had written it, I should perhaps not have done the play at all. At any rate, if I went to London for the rehearsals or the first night, I should seem to accept the alterations made, which I do not. I protest."

OUR DIMINISHING ROLL OF COMEDIANS.

THE death of Stuart Robson, who achieved wide popularity in America first as Dromio (with Crane) in "The Comedy of Errors" and later as Bertie in "Henrietta" suggests to several critics and editors the fact that American comedians are a disappearing class. The reflection may be placed alongside that



THE LATE STUART ROBSON,
Who achieved wide popularity as Dromio in "The Comedy of Errors" and Bertie in "Henrietta."

made in another connection by a recent English writer, Herbert W. Horwill, who insists that the traditional American humor (but not American wit) has about vanished, except as it finds expression in ridiculous exaggerations. *The Inquirer* (Philadelphia) is one of the journals that looks upon comedy as almost a lost art in this country. It says:

"The point that is borne in upon the mourner at this time is the fact that comedy is a most serious business, a great art. Of buffoonery, of high and lofty tumbling, of horse-play and nonsensical balderdash the stage is to-day redolent to a nauseous degree. There are comedians to-day—some of them real comedians—but most of them are the most counterfeit presentments of a 'counterfeit presentment.' The art of comedy is as great as that of tragedy, and all art is inborn. We see much of so-called art which is mere stage management, mechanical arrangement, and luxurious costuming, and little that comes from below the surface. The names which are great in the history of the stage and which will endure are those who, in whatever line of work they were called upon to perform, found their inspirations to action from within. These sought to move others because they could first move themselves. The great actors, whether in comedy or tragedy, are those who have had the afflatus within their inner souls. The stage to-day is incomparably superior in mechanism, coloring, costuming, and every other feature which appeals solely to the eye to anything which has preceded it, but

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it has lost that long training, that weeding out and developing process which made the comedy theater more than a name for horse-play."

The Boston *Herald* takes about the same view, remarking that "the comic actor as he used to be on the American stage is extinct"—such actors as William Warren, John E. Owens, and William E. Burton, who played a wide range of comic characters. Our comedians now are all specialists, such as Joseph Jefferson and Nat C. Goodwin, and "there has seldom been a specialist more limited in his range than was Mr. Robson." *The Journal* (Providence) agrees with this estimate of Robson. His Bertie was "distinctly admirable," but he would have played a totally different character in precisely the same way. The dramatist simply wrote a part to fit him; and if it did not fit, he was unable to adapt himself to it. Moreover, no man without the gift of pathos, we are reminded, can be a great comedian; and Mr. Robson "did not have this gift in the least degree; his talent was farcical."

Robson's genial personality and the good cheer which he radiated both on and off the stage receive general recognition.

AN ANCIENT ART REVIVED.

THE art of leather-sculpture, which was neglected for hundreds of years and is practically unknown to the people of the twentieth century, is enjoying something of a renaissance both in Europe and in this country. Says *The Booklovers' Magazine* (Philadelphia):

"Gradually we are recovering from the past the secrets of arts that have been hidden from modern eyes. The latest of these to emerge into the glare and clamor of the twentieth century, clad in the picturesque, monastic garb of pre-Reformation days and shrouded in the dust of ten generations, is the art of leather-sculpture. . . . It owes its monkish garb to the fact that in the prior stage of its existence it was the monastery that sheltered it and the inmates of the monastery who practised it. It was a popular industry with the monks of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries in the monasteries of continental Europe. Book-making was their favorite diversion and on it they exercised their artistic as well as their literary talents. To their labors in both fields we owe the preservation of the bulk of the literature that the world had accumulated before the art of Gutenburg and Caxton flourished. It was not enough that they laboriously copied the writings of Greek and Roman, Hebrew and Arabian, ancient and modern, and diligently and painfully rescued volume after volume of precious poetry, and philosophy, and history, and perhaps less precious theology, from oblivion; it was desirable that the books so laboriously produced be clad in a binding worthy of the time and pains they had cost, no less than of the gems of literature they so often contained. So it was that the good brothers of those days developed the art of leather sculpture and applied it to decorating the covers of their books.

"In the artistic character of the illumination and sculpture of the bindings the monks were influenced to some extent by the prevalent art of the day. Michaelangelo, Albrecht Dürer, Leonardo da Vinci, Hans Holbein, and Botticelli were all doing their noblest work about this period. Their subjects were mainly religious, and these humble disciples of the monasteries followed them from afar. The tools with which the monks worked the leather were clumsier than those that can now be produced, and the results attained were rough and crude, tho bearing always the stamp of artistic taste and durability. The colors of the numerous specimens yet treasured in the great libraries are but little dimmed by age, and the work on the whole is in good condition after hundreds of years. Some of the devices so sculptured in leather represent the patient work of many months, if not years. It was the tedious character of the process, doubtless, which largely caused it to disappear in the wreck of monasticism and tumult of religious warfare which followed the Reformation, while the development of printing almost simultaneously threw the making of books into other and ruder hands, which looked to utilitarian rather than artistic achievement."

The resurrection of this old monkish industry has been accompanied by the invention of new mechanism which produces far superior results. It is "the fifteenth-century idea driven by the twentieth-century electric motor." We quote, in conclusion:

"The revival was part of the great development of art industries that began in Germany a couple of decades back, and to Henry Bussé, of Hamburg, belongs the honor of reestablishing on a practicable basis the art which had been lost. The industry has now been extended to America, and Mr. Bussé and his son—the latter a brilliant designer and a thorough artist in execution—have a studio in Philadelphia.

"The art of leather-sculpture as practised to-day finds expression in many other forms than book covers. It is applied to making panels and screens, chairs, cushions, and a wide variety of other articles fitted for the adornment of richly furnished residences.

"A notable work of unusual character and scope is the paneling for the walls of the capitol at Harrisburg. There are eight panels, whose dimensions are six feet in height by fourteen feet in length. The designs are original and consist of allegorical figures representing the various industries which have raised Pennsylvania to her leading position among the States of the Union. This work will be a masterpiece in leather-sculpture, and from the prominence it will enjoy will perhaps do more to make known the beauties and wide range of the revived art than any other single specimen of it that can at present be named."

WESTERN LEARNING VERSUS CHINESE CLASSICS.

A recent article from a leading Chinese daily, translated and published in the Shanghai *Mercury*, clearly states the moderate conservative attitude toward the new learning that is making its way in China:

"At the present moment schools for Western learning are being established in all the provinces of China; but it is to be feared that before China gathers any good fruits from these new schools, she will suffer great harm. If the authorities of these institutions are wise, they will surely take due precaution against the production of all possible evil by them; otherwise the popular censure which has hitherto been applied to the existing system of literary examinations in China will soon be directed toward her new schools. Of the many evils which may attend the establishment of the new schools for Western learning, the greatest are the total disregard of the Chinese classics by the students, and the great contempt they may entertain for their rules. It is entirely by means of the classics that the good principles of government, established by our ancient kings and emperors, and the rules of ethics inculcated by our ancient sages have been transmitted to us. Tho these valuable classics, which should be used to mold the characters of good men, are nominally studied in the new schools along with the Western sciences, they are in reality so much neglected as to be practically put upon the shelf. Before the students of these schools have acquired a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Western science, such as chemistry, sound, light, electricity, etc., they will entirely lose their knowledge of the Chinese classics. So we may safely predict that after all these new schools have been run for ten years, it will be very difficult to find a single person who can be said to thoroughly understand the Chinese classics. But without a thorough knowledge of the Chinese classics a Chinaman can not be expected to treat his parents and superiors with due respect. If such a man is in power, he will go all lengths and breadths in breaking the existing systems of government and will behave as violently as an untamed tiger, and hasten the country to perdition.

"The existing system of literary examinations in China is bad because it keeps the people in such a state of ignorance that they do not know how to devise means to make their country strong. But the establishment of the new schools for Western learning is worse, because, while it enlightens the people, it fills their brains with all sorts of new ideas, which, if not properly regulated and bounded by the rules of propriety, will eventually lead to violent rebellions against the Government."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

INFLUENCE OF LIFE ON MATTER.

THAT man can mold and direct matter and material forces we all know. Everything about us that characterizes our modern civilization is the result of such direction. But what is the philosophy of this guidance? Is man simply part of the great natural machine, and is his guidance simply the action of one cog on another? Or is there something within him that is outside the scheme of mechanics, and, if this is so, how does it act on the material world without stultifying mechanical law? That there is such outside interference at each exertion of human will is the opinion of Prof. Oliver J. Lodge, the eminent English physicist. In a recent review in *Nature* (London, April 23), he sets forth this view and asserts also that in suggesting a theory formed in accordance with it he also shows how the divine control of the universe may be explained. Says Professor Lodge:

"On a stagnant and inactive world life would be admittedly powerless; it could only make dry bones stir in such a world if itself were a form of energy; I do not suppose for a moment that it could be incarnated on such a world; it is only potent where inorganic energy is in constant process of transfer and transformation. In other words, life can generate no trace of energy, it can only guide it.

"Guidance is a passive exertion of force without doing work; as a quiescent rail can guide a train to its destination, provided an active engine propels it. If a stone is rolling over a cliff, it is all the same to 'energy' whether it fall on point A or point B of the beach. But at A it shall merely dent the sand, whereas at B it shall strike a detonator and explode a mine. Scribbling on a piece of paper results in a certain distribution of fluid and production of a modicum of heat; so far as energy is concerned, it is the same whether we sign Andrew Carnegie or Alexander Coppersmith, yet the one effort may land us in twelve months' imprisonment or may build a library, according to circumstances, while the other achieves no result at all. John Stuart Mill used to say that our sole power over nature was to *move* things; but strictly speaking we can not do even that; we can only arrange that things shall move each other, and can determine by suitably preconceived plans the kind and direction of the motion that shall ensue at a given time and place. Provided always that we include in this category of 'things' our undoubtedly material bodies, muscles and nerves."

But at what point does will enter into the scheme? What "pulls the trigger" in a brain-cell, and thus originates the nerve-process whereby energy is liberated? What makes the process, whether chemical, atomic, or whatever it may be, occur just then and in that way? Says Professor Lodge:

"I answer, the same sort of prearrangement that determined whether the stone from the cliff should fall on point A or point B—the same sort of process that guided the pen to make legible and effective writing instead of illegible and ineffective scrawls—the same kind of process that determines when and where a trigger shall be pulled so as to secure the anticipated slaughter of a bird. So far as energy is concerned, the explosion and the trigger-pulling are the same identical operations, whether the aim be exact or random. It is vitality which directs; it is physical energy which is directed and controlled both in time and space. . . . . .

"Energy is needed to perform any physical operation, but the energy is independent of the determination or arrangement. Guidance and control are not forms of energy, and their supposition upon the scheme of physics perturbs physical and mechanical laws no whit, tho it may profoundly affect the consequences resulting from those same laws. The whole effort of civilization would be futile if we could not guide the powers of nature. The powers are there, else we should be helpless; but life and mind are outside those powers, and can direct them along an organized course.

"And this same life or mind, as we know it, is accessible to petition, to affection, to pity, to a multitude of non-physical influences; and hence, indirectly, the little plot of physical universe which is now our temporary home has become amenable to truly spiritual control.

"My contention, then, is that whereas life can not generate energy, it can exert guiding force, using the term force in its accurate mechanical sense; not 'power' or anything active, but purely passive, directing—perpendicular to the direction of motion; the same kind of force which can constrain a stone to revolve in a circle instead of in a straight line; a force like that of a groove or slot or channel or 'guide.'

"I do not see how this action of life can be resented, except by those who deny life to be anything at all. If it exists, if it is not mere illusion, it appears to me to be something the full significance of which lies in another scheme of things, but which touches and interacts with this material universe in a certain way, building its particles into notable configurations for a time—oak, eagle, man—and then evaporating whence it came. This language is vague and figurative undoubtedly, but, I contend, appropriately so, for we have not yet a theory of life—we have not even a theory of the essential nature of gravitation; discoveries are waiting to be made in this region, and it is absurd to suppose that we are already in possession of all the data. We can wait; but meanwhile we need not pretend that because we do not understand it, therefore life is an impotent nonentity. I suggest that the philosophic attitude is to observe and recognize its effects, both what it can and what it can not achieve, and realize that our theory of it is at present extremely partial and incomplete."

BEAUTY AS AFFECTED BY EYE-MOVEMENT.

A PERFECT circle is more pleasing than an irregular polygon, a serpentine line than a straight line or a line of sharp curves. Does this difference in esthetic effect rest upon a difference in ocular movements? The question has been debated for many years by estheticians. Some have argued that the esthetic value of the circle and of the serpentine line is due to the ease and harmony of the movements which the eye executes in passing over these figures. The eye is said to "sweep" about a circle or along a wave-line without resistance or constraint. But, on the other hand, doubt has been expressed as to the validity of this physiological explanation. Beauty, it has been urged, is a "spiritual creation" which has nothing directly to do with the eyes of the observer; it is, as the philosopher, Hermann Lotze, contends, a "matter of intellectual enjoyment," and not of the mere sensory factors in perception. The dispute might have waged endlessly had it not occurred to some one to settle it by direct appeal to experiment. Fortunately, the last five years have seen the development of extremely delicate methods of registering eye-movements. Prof. G. M. Stratton, of the University of California, has attempted to utilize these methods for the solution of the problem just stated. In his experiments, which are described in *Philosophische Studien*, Professor Stratton threw upon the cornea of the eye a bundle of rays from a stationary arc-light situated at some distance from the observer. As the observer's eye moved over the outlines of a figure laid before him, a photograph of the moving speck of light on the cornea was taken. Says the experimenter:

"Any one may observe that when the eye moves hither and thither, it causes a movement of any small image that may happen to be reflected upon the smooth surface of the cornea. And a photographic record of the movement of such a minute image would, to some extent, give an account of the course taken by the eye in running over characteristic curves and figures, a record, too, that would in no way inconvenience the eye nor add anything like a foreign momentum to its normal swing."

Of the accompanying figures, drawn from these photographic records, the writer says:

"Fig. 3 is the record of subject *N* in running the eyes around a circle 38.5 centimeters [14 inches] in diameter and about 80 centimeters [32 inches] from the eyes, starting from the top and

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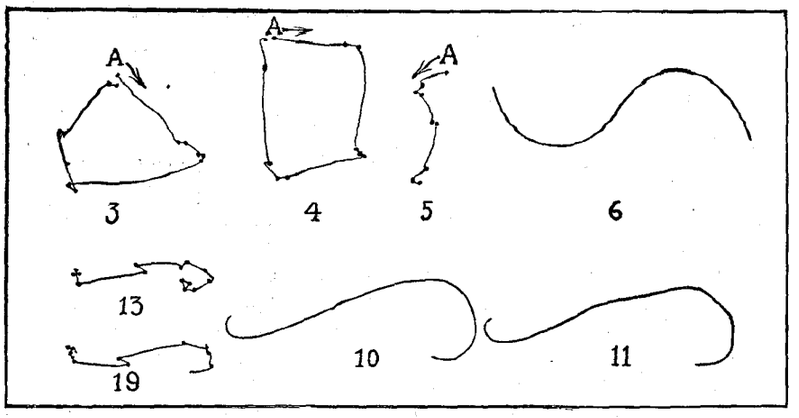
taking the direction of the clock. The heavier points, of course, show the pauses in the eye's course, as it seemed to swing around the curve. Figs. 4 and 5 are similar records from the same subject, but with other diagrams. In the one case the drawing observed was an outlined rectangle having the golden proportion (25x40.5 centimeters) placed perpendicularly; the other drawing [for Fig. 5] was a combination of two segments of circles as shown in Fig. 6 (extreme dimensions 60 centimeters). The point of beginning of the record is in each instance indicated by the letter *A*, and the direction of movement by an arrow."

A scrutiny of these figures reveals an astonishing fact, which is thus stated by Professor Stratton:

"The eye moves far less accurately over an outline than has usually been supposed; it takes a course which is but a rough approximation of the form which we perceive. The eye darts from point to point, interrupting its rapid motion by instants of rest. And the path by which the eye passes from one to another of these resting-places does not seem to depend very nicely upon the exact form of the line observed. The eye may take a short-cut that is nearly or quite a straight line while 'following' the segment of a circle, as in some portions of Fig. 3."

The writer anticipates the objection that the movements indicated by these drawings, altho they look harsh and irregular,



MOVEMENTS OF THE EYE IN FOLLOWING THE OUTLINES OF VARIOUS FIGURES.

may, nevertheless, by contrast with more irregular movements from decidedly ungraceful and ugly objects, seem positively pleasant. He presents records taken from allied figures (10 and 11), one of which is decidedly graceful and the other decidedly ungraceful. The ocular movements caused by the observation of these two figures are shown in Figs. 13 and 19—the first form the graceful, the second from the ugly curve. A comparison of the two records will show that they are of the same type: there is nothing in the one that could give esthetic satisfaction, and in the other, esthetic displeasure.

"The main conclusions to be drawn from the present set of experiments seem plain enough. In the first place, they give evidence of a most striking introspective illusion. From the mere feeling, one would never suspect that the eye took so irregular a course. Introspectively it seems as if the eye's movements were smooth and continuous, while the records show convincingly that its course is wild and broken."

The illusion is due, the author thinks, to a confusion of the point of attention with the point of fixation. The *attention* moves continuously and freely along the line or the curve, tho the *eye* moves jerkily and spasmodically. Since the attention is uniform and continuous, we neglect the discontinuity of movement and thus fall into illusion. It is, moreover, clear, from the experiments, that the esthetic quality of spatial forms and figures must come from some other source than the movements of the eye. The writer concludes:

"On the whole, it seems probable that the motor and tactual sensations obtained during the vision of a beautiful outline are no more intimately connected with the final esthetic effect than are the sensations from our leg-muscles with our pleasure as we walk through the gallery at Dresden. The external apparatus of the eye merely brings the retina to such points of vantage as will permit various views of the more significant details, and out of the series of snap-shots obtained during these stops in the eye's course the mind constructs its object into a clearer whole. The part played by the external muscles of the eye is thus a menial one esthetically. They are not the star-actors of the performance; they are mere scene-shifters."

WHAT BECOMES OF OLD TIN CANS?

THE last word in the utilization of waste material seems to have been said by a correspondent of *The American Machinist* (April 30), who writes as follows to that paper about a New York factory for the transformation of old tin cans into various useful products. Says this writer:

"I was much surprised and greatly interested a few days since, when shown through a certain establishment near New York city, to find that the 'raw material' used consisted chiefly of empty fruit and vegetable cans rescued by the cartload from the dumps of the city. I had supposed, up to that time, that the only purposes for which such material was suited was food for goats or to be attached to the tails of unfortunate canines. The principal products of this establishment, which is a foundry, are window-sash weights, elevator weights, and ballast for boats. The weight castings are very hard and, when struck with a hammer, ring like steel. About the only tool which can be used for removing sprues and fins is the hammer, as a cold chisel or file will not stand up to the work. The fracture of the round sash weights is smooth, and shows crystals radiating from the center like spokes of a wheel. After delivery at the foundry the cans are first piled into a large iron grating, located under a sheet-iron hood which terminates in a smokestack. They are sprinkled liberally with crude oil, which is set on fire. This process consumes the labels, loosens the dirt, and melts the solder, which falls through the grating, is collected, washed and melted, cast into ingots, and sold to be used again. Some of the cans, which have simply lapped and soldered joints, melt apart completely; these are sorted out and the sheets forming the shell are straightened and bound into bundles to be sold to trunk makers, who utilize them for protecting the corners of Saratoga trunks. They are also bought by button manufacturers, who stamp from them the disks used in cloth-covered buttons. The remainder of the cans, being machine-made, do not come apart. These are loaded into large carts, taken to the charging-floor, on an elevator, and dumped into the cupola. The cupola is fed with coke and cans in alternation. There is occasionally an old wash-boiler or a bundle of tin roofing used, but cans form the bulk of the material. The cans are so light that some of them are carried out at the top of the stack by the force of the blast, and a large screen has been arranged to prevent the pieces from falling on the roof. If among those readers of *The American Machinist* to whom these facts are new, there are any who have occasion to use the elevators in the skyscrapers of New York, I can imagine such wondering how many empty cans it took to make the weights which balance the car in which they ride."

How We Go to Sleep.—This subject has been investigated during several years past, in an experimental study of the psychophysiology of sleep and dreams by Messrs. Vachide and Vurpas. According to a report in the *Revue Scientifique*, they have established the following facts:

"Sleep begins, in its first phase, by a state of distraction which brings on states of absent-mindedness accompanied always by numerous and separate hallucinations, closely connected with the length of the absent-minded states. Imme-

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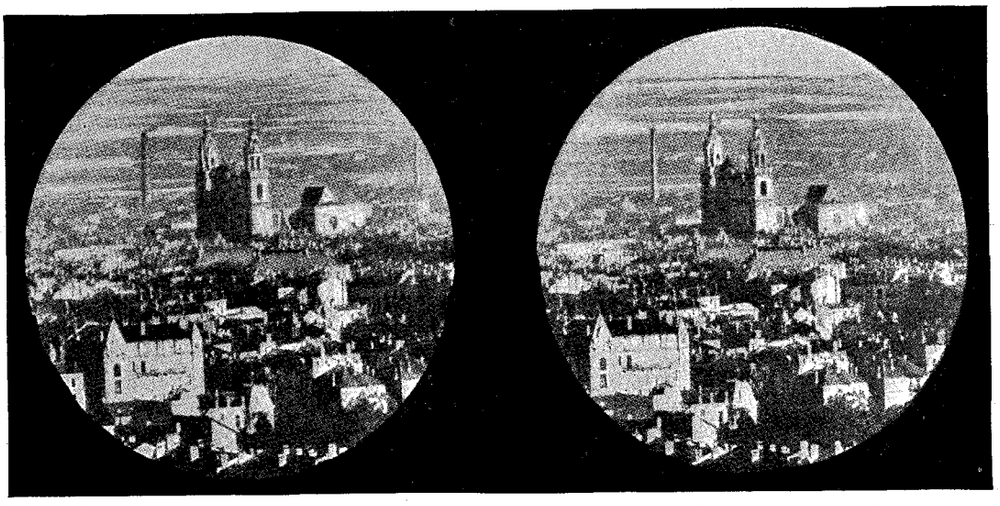


STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF NANCY FROM A DISTANCE OF 1¼ MILES.

diately afterward, in a second phase, these states of distraction pass into a very delicate motor disturbance, due to the absence of parallelism in the axes of the eyes or by the deviation of their conjugate movements. Finally, in a third and final phase, which indicates the very near approach of actual sleep, the vaso-motor system seems to conform to laws very different from those that regulate its mechanism during waking hours."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

LONG-DISTANCE STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES.

IT is well known that the effect of depth in a view is due to the fact that we see with two eyes. As the eyes are some distance apart the arrangement of objects is not the same in the two views that we get, and the mental combination of the two results is an impression of distance or relief that single-eye vision can not give. The same impression is given in a stereoscopic picture by taking two views with lenses the same distance apart as the eyes, and then viewing each with the corresponding eye. It has been found that the stereoscope can go even further than the eye. For distant objects, the eyes are not far enough apart to give appreciably different views, so that at a distance we get no effect of depth or solidity; a distant mountain looks flat—it has not the bold or rounded outlines of a nearer peak. But altho the relative position of the eyes is fixed by nature, we are under no limitations regarding the separation of two lenses. We may take the two parts of a stereoscopic picture from points ten, twenty, or thirty feet apart, and so get results that when combined in a stereoscope show distant and inaccessible mountains with an effect of solid relief that could otherwise only be obtained by viewing them from a near-by point. The recent development of this kind of photography, we learn from an article in *La Nature* (Paris, March 14), by M. S. Mareschal, is due to M. Bellieni, a photographer of Nancy, France. Says M. Mareschal:

"The ordinary stereoscopic apparatus gives an accentuated appearance of relief only when the foreground of the picture is near the objective of the camera; so that the operator often sacrifices the clearness of near objects in order to obtain a more complete perspective effect. . . . . .

"It may nevertheless be useful to have stereoscopic views of distant objects or of cities or mountain summits, and with this aim M. Helbronner has made use of a teleobjective. . . . . .

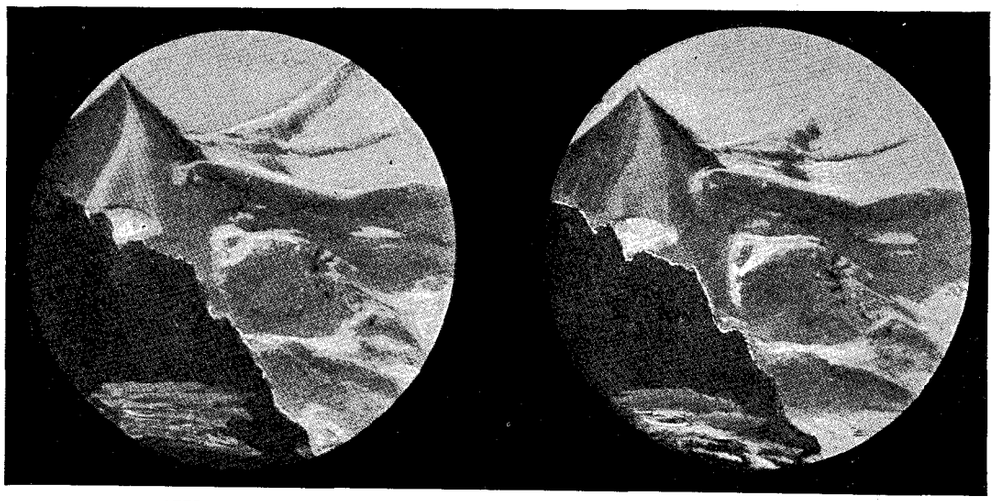
"It is plain that in telestereoscopy there is created an artificial relief in which we see clearly successive planes that are not distinguished by the eye in nature; but it is none the less true that the surprise felt when we consider the images obtained, soon gives place to a peculiar feeling of interest.

"With the ordinary stereoscope for pictures 9 x 18 centimeters; [3½ x 7 inches] the distance between the objectives is about 90 millimeters [3½ inches]. It is found that the appearance of depth or relief ceases for objects more than 50 meters [164 feet] distant . . . but that a satisfactory relief is obtained for objects 20 meters [66 feet] distant. Starting from this fact M. Bellieni has established mathematical formulæ that enable us to calculate how far apart the objectives ought to be to give the same relief to distant objects as if they had been at normal distance from an ordinary apparatus. When a teleobjective is used, the two views are not taken at once, but the apparatus is carried from one station to another. Practise has led M. Bellieni to formulate the following rules:

"For objects situated less than 100 meters [328 feet] away from the camera, we must take for the distance apart of the objectives as many centimeters as there are meters between the camera and the object; the separation of the objectives is $\frac{1}{100}$ of the distance from the object; thus, a station situated at 30 meters [98 feet] will necessitate a separation of 30 centimeters [12 inches].

"But when we come to views where foregrounds are distant 300 to 400 meters we must halve this distance. Thus, in a panoramic view when the principal subject is distant 2 kilometers [1¼ miles] and the foreground about 300 meters [⅛ mile] we use a separation of about 10 meters [33 feet]. These distances need not be absolutely exact. . . . . .

"In practise there are certain indispensable precautions that must be taken that this kind of view may succeed. The camera must be absolutely immovable and in an identical position, with reference to the horizontal, in both views. In general it will not be horizontal, for usually in this kind of work the photographer



STEREOSCOPIC VIEW OF THE PEAK OF THE JUNGFRAU, FROM LITTLE SCHEIDEGG.

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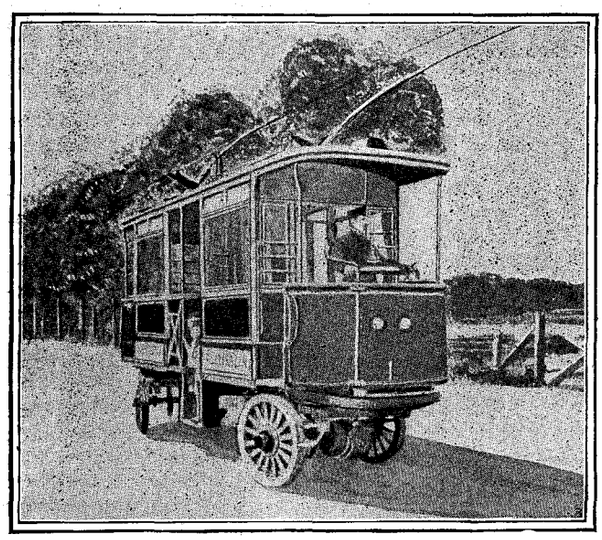
takes a view from a mountain or some detail of sculpture seen *from below*. To insure the proper result, M. Bellieni has devised a very simple little apparatus which is placed on the camera and enables one to put it back, after it has been moved, at precisely the same angle. It is a small level mounted on a lever-arm that may be fixed at a more or less acute angle with the support of the camera. When the first view is taken this device is placed carefully on the camera; by means of a regulating-screw the air-bubble is brought to the center. When the second station is reached the bubble is again brought to the same position by moving the camera; we are then certain that it is at precisely the same inclination to the horizon as before. The photographic image must also embrace exactly the same objects. To insure this, a specially constructed finder is used. . . . . .

"This kind of stereoscopic view may be very useful to Alpine climbers by enabling them to study at leisure the path by which they wish to ascend. It will also render great services to archeologists by showing them in their studies the interesting details of monuments. Finally, topography and metrography will avail themselves of its aid in surveying and mapping inaccessible regions."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE TRACKLESS TROLLEY IN EUROPE.

ALTHO the trolley railroad was developed in this country much earlier and more thoroughly than abroad, the trolley omnibus, or "trackless" trolley, seems to be appreciated in Europe before it has found favor here at all, altho one or two experiments have been made here in that direction. In *Cosmos* (April 18) M. Emile Guarini tells us of some of the lines that are already



TROLLEY-OMNIBUS; SCHIEMANN, SIEMENS, AND HALSKE SYSTEM.

operated in this way. The great advantage of the trolley omnibus is, of course, as M. Guarini tells us at the outset, that it requires no rails. It can traverse narrow and tortuous streets and serve regions where the traffic is not large enough to warrant the installation of a regular electric railroad. Electric stages may of course be operated with storage-batteries, but the cost and weight of these are serious objections. Experiments with the trackless trolley have been going on in Europe since 1882 and M. Guarini describes some of the results as follows:

"In the Schiemann, Siemens, and Halske system two trolley-wires are used, one to bring the current to the motor, the other to carry it away. The vehicles are provided with two rigid trolley-poles like those of an ordinary trolley-car, but so movable on the roof of the carriage that it may depart as far as three meters [ten feet] from its normal course without losing connection. This arrangement enables the omnibus to pass or avoid other vehicles. If two of the motor carriages meet, one stops and lowers its trolley-poles by means of a cord until the other has passed. Arrived at the terminus, the carriage turns around to take its return position. This turning takes place with ease and promptness, without interruption in the contact. The motor carriages can also draw trucks for the transportation of merchandise. The speed is 12 kilometers [7½ miles] an hour, the capacity of the vehicles is twenty-six persons. . . . . .

"The Lombard-Guérin system uses a positive and a negative wire. The current is taken by an automobile trolley connected to the carriage by a flexible cable. The trolley wheels are run by a triphase induction-motor suspended under the two wires. They are carried on a frame. The motion is communicated to them by the rotatory field of the motor. The current passes first through the motor of the vehicle, which may be regarded as at the same time a rotatory transformer and a continuous current motor, and then through the trolley-motor, whose speed exceeds somewhat that of the vehicle.

"The Schiemann system has been established in the valley of the Biela, starting from Konigstein-Hütten. The length of the line was at first 2.8 kilometers [1¾ miles] but it has been extended to 9 kilometres [5½ miles], as far as Konigbrunn. There is also to be established a freight system, by means of special electric locomotives, which will serve specially the great paper factories and sawmills at one end of the line. . . . . .

"The Lombard-Guérin system has been tried on a line extending from Samois to Fontainebleau, a distance of 5 kilometers [3 miles]. . . . The time of the journey is 20 minutes. . . . According to the company the expenses of such a line are as follows: Electric energy 0.161 centime per vehicle per kilometer [about .05 centime per vehicle per mile]; cost of repairs 0.092 centime per vehicle per kilometer [.03 centime per vehicle per mile]."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Telephones and Disease.—That the telephone-transmitter may serve to carry disease from one user to another has been suggested more than once. The feasibility of such an occurrence has been experimentally tested by Dr. William Bissel, of Buffalo, who reports his results in the Buffalo *Medical Journal*. They are negative, as far as they go, and seem to indicate that the supposed danger is rather remote. We quote the following abstract made by *The Medical Record*:

"It is well known that an individual to all intents and purposes in good health may be the carrier of noxious germs. For instance, the germ of croupous pneumonia is present in the mouth of every healthy person, and the diphtheria bacillus exists in the nose and throat of many persons who have never suffered from the disease. Again, those who have recovered from typhoid fever and cholera continue to throw off the germs of these respective diseases, while in cases of chronic pulmonary tuberculosis, when expectoration is profuse, the organism is expelled in large numbers. The experiments conducted by Dr. Bissel took place in the early part of this year, the telephones at three of the largest hotels in Buffalo being utilized for the purpose, and the particular organism for which search was being made being the diphtheria bacillus. After the most careful investigation it was found to be impossible to demonstrate the presence of the diphtheria bacillus on any of the telephones. It would thus appear as if there is little or no fear of contracting diphtheria by this means."

"SEVERAL years ago," says the *Revue Scientifique*, "to aid the shepherds in guarding their sheep, there were imported into Patagonia some Scotch collies, tame, well-trained, and docile. All went well for some time, but after a while loud laments were heard from the shepherds. The collies, instead of protecting the sheep, were eating them! What had happened? The shepherds had left a number of the dogs in the woods and they had bred there; but, being no longer under the influence of man, they had become wild, and as they regarded the sheep as belonging to them as much as to man, they attacked the herds whenever they were hungry. The dogs hunt in packs and attack vigorously, so that even the shepherds themselves are sometimes killed. They are now very sorry that they ever brought in the collies, which they say are worse than wolves. They are quite as strong, and more intelligent and brave. The situation of the shepherds is doubtless bad, but it is not altogether undeserved, and it is certainly not unnatural. However, probably this consideration, if it has occurred to them, will hardly console them."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE REVIVAL OF BUDDHISM.

IT has been said that the history of Buddhism is the history of the greater half of the civilized world for nearly two and a half millenniums. At the present time, this ancient religion is showing signs of renewed vitality and Prof. T. W. Rhys Davids, the eminent Buddhist scholar, of London, sets himself to inquire (in *The Hibbert Journal*, April) whether it is likely to have any serious power or influence on the future of the world. "Like Christianity," he observes, "rooted out in India, the land of its birth, and fallen into utter decay in China, the other empire it seemed about to conquer, Buddhism has survived in several smaller countries, widely scattered and remote—in the islands of Ceylon and of Japan, in Burma, Siam, and Tibet. And now, more than two thousand years after the period of its first missionary zeal, we hear, simultaneously from all these five directions, of its again bestirring itself to new efforts, not only of defense, but of attack." Prof. Rhys Davids proceeds to give an account of these Buddhist "forward movements," which we summarize as follows:

The Mahā-Bodhi Society, founded in 1891 at Colombo, for the propagation of Buddhism abroad, took up at the outset the task of gaining possession of the site of the ancient and most holy shrine of the Mahā-Bodhi temple at Budh-Gayā near Rājgir, built at the spot where the ancient records declare that the Buddha attained the climax of insight. By successful litigation the Buddhists won the right, in 1897, of pilgrimage to the temple. Shrine and society have gained increasing support. A pilgrims' house has been erected at Budh-Gayā. A monastic college is to be built at Calcutta, the headquarters of the Society. According to the Indian census, the number of professing Buddhists in India has increased during the last ten years from seven and a half to nearly nine and a half millions, an increase largely confined to Bengal. Branch societies have been established in North and South India, in Burma, and at Chicago; and the society has representatives in this country. It issues a monthly journal, printed in English and distributed in both hemispheres.

Another society, independent of the foregoing but identical in object, has just been started at Mandalay. It has taken the name of the Buddha-sāsana Samāgama (or, for brevity, Samāgama), and has issued in English, from the native press at Rangoon, its manifesto. It is headed by a converted Scottish gentleman of scientific training, and has representatives in the United States and Germany. It proposes to found a Buddhist library and a training-center for missionaries of any nationality, who, after ten years have lapsed, are to start on their work in different countries.

These two overtly propagandist organizations are consequent to and concomitant with a very general revival among Buddhist churches, caused by the necessity of defending themselves against encroaching Western methods of civilization and religious propaganda. Palmleaf manuscripts are being superseded by books, and the canonical scriptures, no longer the monopoly of student recluses, are being printed and circulated at large, both in the original Pali and Sanskrit, and also in the different vernaculars.

In Ceylon, Buddhists, aided by American sympathizers, have been inaugurating new schools for both boys and girls, and colleges for advanced studies for intending religious teachers. The revival is given further expression in such organs as *The Buddhist*, published in English, and a Singalese paper, the *Sava Sanda Rasa*, which is widely circulated.

In Japan, the rivalry of the twelve leading Buddhist sects has led to greater keenness of propagandist education. The intellectual adaptability of the Japanese has led some of these sects to send students to study Pali and Sanskrit in Europe. And the cause of Buddhist scholarship owes much to, and hopes much from, the works and research of writers like Messrs. Bunyu Nanjio, Fujish Ma, Takakusu, and Anesaki. *The Orient* is an excellently conducted periodical from the Buddhist standpoint, and publishes English readings of the chief Buddhist texts. This cultured and zealous activity is the more noteworthy in that the military class in Japan, now become through recent wars especially prominent, is, unlike the ancient Indian Kshatriya supporters of Buddhism, almost exclusively of the old pagan or Shinto faith.

A Japanese mission has gained a footing at San Francisco, has already several branches in the neighborhood, and publishes a Buddhist periodical entitled *The Light of Dharma*. There is no doubt as to the gradually increasing extent to which Buddhism is gaining on the attention of the general public in America. This was largely due to an awakening interest in the comparative study of religious belief, on the one hand, and to confused ideas among and about "Theosophists" on the other. Oriental propagandists of Buddhism protest that Theosophy, a doctrine steeped in "soul-heresy," "pilfers Buddhist terminology to mislead foolish people in England and America." At any rate, one result of this dual impetus has been a shower of popular text-books on Buddhism, which, even if they are the fruits of second-hand and not over-accurate study, are yet helping to break down the appalling self-complacency of the ignorant, and to familiarize men's minds with the startling advance made, long before Christianity, and far from the basin of the Mediterranean, in the deepest problems of life and ethics.

There are indications, concludes Prof. Rhys Davids, that the conditions which led to the first spread of Buddhism in India are again arising in that country. "The signs of a real revival," he says, "are already evident. And it seems quite possible, and even probable, "that Buddhism will again become a power in the East." The professor hazards no prophecy as to the advance of Buddhism in the West, beyond stating that it is likely to have "its groups of adherents in all countries." He thinks, however, that its philosophy and ethics have already entered as a permanent factor into religious life, and that they may influence "the thought of the immediate future" in the West.

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S CRUCIFIXION.

THE day of the month in which Jesus was crucified has for decades been a vexed problem in New-Testament research, especially in view of the fact that the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel of John seem not to agree on this point. An entirely new effort to solve this matter has been made by Prof. Hans Achelis, of the University of Königsberg, and the result is published in the *Nachrichten* (No. 5) of the Göttingen Academy of Sciences. The novelty of the effort lies in this, that Professor Achelis tries to figure out the date astronomically, and reaches the conclusion that it was Friday, April 6, A.D. 30. His process is the following:

Jesus was crucified on a Friday, according to Matt. xxvii. 62; xxviii. 1; Mark xv. 42; Luke xxiii. 54; John xix. 31. According to John, he was crucified on the 14th of Nisan; according to the other evangelists, on the 15th of Nisan. The year is not mentioned.

Pilate was governor between 26 and 36, and at Easter of the latter year had been deposed. In the year 26, the 14th of Nisan fell on Saturday; in the year 27, on Wednesday; in 28, on Monday; in 29, on Sunday; in 30, on Friday, April 6; in 31, on Tuesday; in 32, on Monday; in 33, on Friday, April 3; in 34, on Tuesday; in 35, on Monday. During all of these years the 15th never fell on Friday. From these facts two conclusions can be drawn: one, that John and not the synoptics have the correct date, and Jesus could not have been crucified on the 15th of Nisan; second, that we must choose between April 6, A.D. 30, and April 3, A.D. 33.

To decide between these two, we must appeal to other data taken from Luke and John. Christ began his public ministry, according to Luke, in immediate connection with the activity of John the Baptist, and the latter began (1) in the fifteenth year of Tiberius; (2) at the time when Pontius Pilate was ruler in Judea; (3) when Herod was tetrarch in Galilee; (4) when Herod's brother Philip was tetrarch in Itureah, etc.; (5) when Lysanias was tetrarch in Abelene; and (6) when Annas and

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Caiaphas were high priests. These data fix the time between August 19, A.D. 28, and August 18, A.D. 29.

According to John ii. 20, the Jews said to Christ, when he entered upon his ministry, that the Temple had been in process of erection forty-six years. This brings us to the year 27–28. Since Christ, according to Luke, was engaged in his ministry for one year—according to John, two or three years—both writers have taken the year 30 as the year of his death. Accordingly we can with good reason regard Friday, April 6, A.D. 30, as the date of the crucifixion.

This computation has, however, not been satisfactory to all, and a critic in the *Christliche Welt* (No. 14) tries to show that it is unreliable in method, altho correct in result. He says:

The Jewish month is not a fixed date like the Roman month. It went from new moon to new moon; or, better, from the time when the new moon became visible to the next time this occurred. It is accordingly only 27 or 28 days long, and twelve months is accordingly not a solar year, but only 354 days. Accordingly, at least once every three years the Jews had to add an intercalary month. The Jewish year began in spring, with the month of Nisan. If the month begins with the new moon, then the full moon falls upon the 14th–15th. The month of Nisan, as the first spring month, was so arranged that its full moon fell *after* the vernal equinox. In this way the beginning of Nisan and the beginning of the year were determined with reasonable certainty. But there are two ways of determining the 1st of Nisan, and we no longer know which of these two ways the Jewish almanac-makers observed. Did they adopt the most reliable way, namely, of counting backward from the full moon to the first? This is probably the case; but, if so, then they were at times compelled, as is seen by a glance at our own calendar, to begin the 1st of Nisan *before* the new moon had really become visible. But if they followed the more uncertain way, namely, not to declare the 1st of Nisan until they really had seen the new moon, then the later dates of the month could also have been changed. Much of this calculation, therefore, is uncertain, since in case of cloudy weather the new moon would be seen later than in clear. Nevertheless, a careful comparison of these calculations with the two chronological data concerning the beginning of Christ's ministry leads to the conclusion that Christ's death occurred on Friday, April 6 A.D. 30.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE AND THE POPE'S TEMPORAL POWER.

TO many it will seem like audacity for a Roman Catholic magazine published in Italy to assert that the loss of the Pope's temporal power was a thing ordained by Providence and that it has proved a blessing to the church. Yet the *Rassegna Internazionale* (Florence), organ of an influential section of Roman Catholic opinion, maintains these views. It has printed an anonymous article which has caused great displeasure in Vatican circles, and which is the occasion of spirited retorts in the more official Vatican organs. "Divine Providence," remarks the Florentine publication, "either does not enter at all into human events, or, if it does concern itself with them, evidently had to do with the fall of this power." It then reviews the combination of fortuitous events which, it says, would indicate that Providence was slowly making ready an event so far-reaching in its influence upon the Roman Catholic Church. To quote:

"What could yet make possible a restoration of the temporal power? A change of public opinion in Italy in its favor. In what way could this change be brought about? Whenever a general return to religious principles is manifested in Italy. Now what is the thing which has chiefly led to the decline of Catholic religious sentiment in Italy? The aversion of the Vatican to the national movement. In other words, what has diminished in Italy the religious sentiment, which is the only force that could still restore the temporal power? It is the temporal power, it is the obstinacy in not wishing to renounce the temporal power, a desire to retain it, that imperils the independence, the liberty, the unity of native land. The temporal power in the past is what has rendered impossible the temporal power in the present and will render it impossible in the future.

"Restore the temporal power! Let us save in Italy, if there be yet time, the Catholic religion. Forty years ago, Italy was a nation wholly Catholic. The national movement arose among

CARDINAL OREGLIA,
Opponent of compromise regarding the temporal power.

CARDINAL AGLIARDI,
Said to favor "the moderate party" in the matter of the temporal power.

LEADERS OF TWO VATICAN MOVEMENTS.

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us associated with the closest, the most general religious sentiment. The blessing of independence, of unity, of liberty, was so great, so desirable, so longed for, that in all hearts the desire was irresistible to publicly thank God, the giver of all good, for the blessing received. We remember well with what a sincere impulse it was desired to associate the national holiday with the chanting of the Te Deum, to associate the love of country with the love of religion. What was done? The churches were closed. Those who wished to enter them were hunted forth. Those who had entered them were declared guilty of sacrilege. And now it is lamented that the people no longer enter the churches."

Forty years ago, continues this authority, all Italy was a Catholic nation, "but now there are newspapers, declaring themselves representatives of the Catholic religion, which are triumphant when they say that the Catholic party in Italy is growing and strengthening. . . . A Catholic party in a Catholic nation, far from being a thing to jubilate about, is a confession of the greatest of defeats. It is a sign that Catholicism, once the faith of the great majority of the nation, is now professed by but a single party." However, the anonymous writer of the article we are quoting consoles himself with the reflection that the loss of the temporal power has been a great blessing to the church, thus revealing the hand of divine Providence. He declares:

"As long as the temporal power, by its existence, represented in Italy the cause of division, of menace, of continual foreign intervention to sustain it, it was clear that this power could not win the sympathies of Italians. . . . Another benefit [from its loss] concerns the internal life of the church, the maintenance of the ecclesiastical spirit. The temporal power required the Roman Catholic Church to keep a large ecclesiastical force engaged in strictly lay and civil functions. Now it is certain that lay and civil office is not the most adapted to inspire in perfection the true priestly spirit. . . . The temporal power was always alleged as a means of spiritual independence. It may be admitted that in many respects it achieved this end. But can it not be asserted that the exact contrary was more than once the case? Did it not frequently happen that political considerations came in to inspire and guide religious decisions?"

For these and other reasons, the conclusion is arrived at that "the fall of the temporal power was permitted, was ordained by God for the good of the church." But this way of looking at the matter is roundly condemned by the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, which in two leading editorials pronounces the arguments of the anonymous one "petulant" and "presumptuous." It scouts all his inferences, and sarcastically remarks:

"All things human were in accord to put Jesus Christ on the cross, and in the hands of Caiaphas and those of the synagog favoring circumstances abounded to condemn the Messiah to death. Is it not clear that Providence ranged itself on the side of Caiaphas and the populace and justified by its efficacious intervention the passion and death of the man-God?"

Less satirical, but none the less emphatic in refuting the arguments alleged by the anonymous opponent of the temporal power, is that other Vatican organ, the *Civiltà Cattolica* (Rome), which asserts that "the governed are the faithful, the governors are the bishops and the inferior clergy, the supreme monarch is the Vicar of Christ, in whose person Christ himself lives and visibly reigns on earth. Further, it is necessary that the Church, in the quest of truth, virtue, and justice, should freely enjoy the three powers, legislatve, executive, and judicial, without which true independent and regal authority can not be conceived." It continues:

"It is further necessary that, with a due regard to this purpose, she should have ministers, forces, and associations which, duly organized, shall be fitted for the several parts of her function, and that all these officials shall receive stipends and means for the maintenance of life and the dignity of their respective ministries. Hence the clergy, the religious orders, the right of property and temporal possessions. Finally, since the unity of this kingdom can not be conveniently and easily preserved in the diversity of lay governments and of nations, if the supreme head, the Roman Pontiff, who gives laws to all and whom all obey, be subject to this or to that prince in particular, the church has the right to political independence and to territorial sovereignty sufficient to guarantee her from any obstacle through a power other than her own. Hence come the necessity for the civil principality of the Popes as the ages and divine Providence have constituted it, and the Catholic truth of the formula: Precisely because the kingdom of Christ is not of this world is it necessary that the Vicar of Christ should have a temporal kingdom in this world."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A RELIGION FOR THE SELFISH.

THOUSANDS of persons, even among the well-informed, have never learned that selfishness is one of the loftiest of human virtues. This may be ascribed partly to the influence of a primitive type of Christianity and partly to mere prejudice arising from unintelligent contact with selfish people. All this, however, will change in consequence of a tremendous ethical force in which selfishness will be revealed as a manifestation of the over-soul. M. Emile Faguet, of the French Academy, who gives these ethics the benefit of his exquisite French in the *Revue* (Paris), is careful to explain that they are not his. They are Nietzsche's and Nietzsche got them from Goethe. M. Faguet practically accuses Nietzsche of having stolen his selfishness ethic from Goethe without giving the latter any credit at all. It seems, from the article just referred to, that Goethe got his selfishness from his mother. "She had a marked tendency," writes M. Faguet, "to refrain from concerning herself with the misfortunes of others":

EMILE FAGUET,
The French Academician who attributes the "religion of selfishness" to Goethe.

"This form of selfishness, not haughty, but compounded of discretion and commanding a reciprocal discretion, was manifest in Goethe himself. He was peculiarly distant in manner, and he kept at a distance in order that others might keep at a distance from him. This selfishness I will not say that he avowed, exactly, or that he openly preached. Some temporizing expression is called for in characterizing it, and that expression he has supplied himself. Mastery, he said, is apt to be mistaken for selfishness."

The French Academician, however, says that this was selfishness pure and simple, "profound, open selfishness," which Nietzsche preached, recommended, and formulated "as a doctrine" and which has resulted in the creation of a school of "morality." We quote again:

"The strong man, therefore, must cultivate his strength, exercise his strength, and above all not permit it to be made use of by others. That would constitute an invasion of his strength, and invasion of it would mean its paralysis. The strong man's duty to himself requires that he shall not let himself be bound as the Liliputians bound Gulliver. He would be guilty of self-betrayal if he let himself be duped by the stupid maxim of each for all and by the equally silly morality of charity and philan-

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thropy. Since selfishness is the right of the weak it is the duty of the strong. And since selfishness becomes the duty of the weak it becomes a law of the strong. The weak man, who has just strength enough to maintain life, has also the right, poor devil, to devote himself solely to himself, to be selfish. The strong man, for the reason that he is strong, must recognize his duty to prevent the weak from sharing his strength with him. . . . Such is the right, the duty of the strong man. It is not manifest at first sight because to the weak, that is, to the majority, it does not appear that selfishness is a virtue."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCH ANTI-CLERICAL CONCEPTION OF THE CHRISTIAN IDEAL.

RELIGION to the French anti-clerical is an abomination, and he wishes it uprooted, destroyed, according to the clerical press of Paris. It asserts and reasserts that the party now in power is animated, not by any special hostility to the monks and nuns, but by a hatred of God and of His worship in any form. The Roman Catholic *Gaulois* (Paris) puts the case even more strongly, while the *Correspondant* (Paris), equally clerical, declares that since the Reign of Terror, no anti-religious force of like virulence to that now exhibited in France has been released in any country. Prompted by criticisms of this sort, expression has been given to radical anti-clerical views of "the Christian ideal," in the columns of a new anti-clerical organ, the *Action* (Paris). The writer is Senator Delpech, a noted champion of separation of church and state, whose demands for the suppression of the French embassy at the Vatican have embarrassed the ministry of late. "These fine gentlemen of the religious orders attribute the vilest designs to the emancipated men who are carrying on the work of intellectual liberation against the church," writes the senator in his emphatic article, contributed to the *Action*. "Simple minds have long been fobbed off with childish words." He proceeds:

"What does their Christian ideal amount to?

"An answer is supposed to be made to everything by citing the story of the good Samaritan and the Sermon on the Mount. If the guiding principle of Christianity lay in the idea of brotherhood, it would have had different effects upon the peoples in submission to the church both in former times and now. It would not have let fierce passions loose and inspired the hatred we are all familiar with. Manners would have been softened by it. The triumph of a genuine brotherhood of man does not even now seem so far off. Long before the gospels were written Buddhist priests and Stoic philosophers had preached a morality based upon the spirit of fraternal solidarity. Confucius summed up his philosophy in this maxim: Do to another as you would have him do to you. The maxims of Epictetus and those of Marcus Aurelius are compounded of the healthiest morality, goodness, and the spirit of justice. In truth, Christianity was so little of a code of submission that the Christians fell to attacking one another abominably as soon as they were freed from dread of the suspicious hostility of the Roman emperors. St. Augustine gives us edifying details on this head. That which is peculiar to primitive Christianity, as the Roman Church still understands it, is a doctrine of despair, calculated to dry up the sources of all activity and all joy."

This "doctrine of despair," says the anti-clerical senator, is very plainly brought out for our benefit in the "gospel story of the two sisters of Lazarus," which he relates thus:

"One day Jesus and his apostles arrive and ask hospitality. Martha, tucking up her skirt and rolling back her sleeves, sets to work to prepare a meal. It was something of a job to satisfy this crew of holy apostles. While she comes and goes, making the fire, washing the vegetables, setting the table, she sees her sister Mary squatting at the feet of Jesus and contemplating him. Irritated at this, she said to Jesus: 'Master, is it right for my sister to leave me all the work to do? Tell her to lend me a hand.' And Jesus answered: 'Martha, Martha, thou art careful and troubled about many things. Mary hath chosen that good part which shall not be taken away from her.' That was the notion of Jesus. He approves Mary's conduct! He encourages her to continue in her contemplative idleness and credits her with a merit greater than that of Martha, the alert and brave woman who assumes the whole burden of household work. Martha bakes the daily bread. Mary, the contemplative and sterile woman, will eat her share and Jesus will reserve the best place in Paradise for her. Does not this put a premium upon idleness?"

To satisfy Jesus, continues the French anti-clerical, we must "abandon all that makes up human personality"—reason, will, fruitful activity. "Abase yourself," he quotes from Pascal, "such is the Christian ideal." He cites Eusebius as saying to the masters of profane science: "We feel only contempt for your useless labors. We apply our minds to higher things." But what labors, proceeds the anti-clerical, are more useful than those of Aristotle, Euclid, Archimedes, Lavoisier, Pasteur, Duclaux, Berthelot? "The fathers of the church strive to ascertain if the Son coexisted from the beginning with the Father; under what form God is incarnate in the eucharistic bread; if the angels have sex; if the Virgin's mother also conceived through the operation of the Holy Ghost; if the Pope is infallible; and other things of equal intellectual importance, while Pope Gregory I., a saint, burns the magnificent library of the temple of Apollo, formed at great expense by the Roman emperors." Why, asks the senator sarcastically, be bothered with the trivialities of the sages and philosophers of Greece? We have the works of the prophets and apostles, which suffice for everything:

"They suffice for everything, indeed, since, according to Pascal, the secret of the Christian life is the renunciation of everything calculated to inspire intellectual research. The Christian ideal was realized by the hermits of the Theban desert, by Paphnutius, St. Anthony, and that extraordinary Simeon Stylites who spent months and months on top of a pillar in an immovability so ecstatic that birds built nests in his hand. The church has made him the most honored of saints. Such is its invariable ideal from the days of Mary, sister of Lazarus, to those of blessed Mary Alacocque, to whom we owe the devotion to the Sacred Heart. When young girls abandon father and mother to take refuge in the cloister, when Madame de Chantal gives up her young son to enter the convent, they are complying with the gospel injunction—who loves son, daughter, father, or mother more than me is not worthy of me. For centuries and centuries the children of Christians have been reared in this stupefying doctrine. Here is the source of the decline of the nations remaining in submission to the Roman Church."

It is for this reason, concludes the senator, that French anti-clericals maintain their struggle against the church. "To its ideal of death we oppose an ideal of life. Submit, says the church. We reply: Revolt! Revolt against despotism and tyranny. Vindicate your human individuality. Drink deeply of the springs of life, through unhampered research, through labor, through love. Be a creature joyous, dauntless."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"I DON'T care how liberal you may be, or how hospitable," writes Rev. W. S. Rainsford in *The Outlook* (New York), "the church of God is not the place to exercise mere hospitality. Every man seeking his Father has a *right* there. The thing is to open your heart and hand to every man because he is a child of God and has a right to hear of his Father; the church was built for that purpose; it is futile for her to repeat the Gospel of freedom and practise something else."

"THE test of revelation," so Dr. John Bascom thinks (*Bibliotheca Sacra*), "does not lie in itself, but in its correspondence with facts, its disclosure of things. It has been a constant and disastrous mistake in theology to suppose that a certain verbal advantage was given us by revelation; that words, as footprints of thought, might be scented and pursued till the grandest truths were overtaken and pulled down. If we had looked upon the phenomena of life as interpreters of revelation, as we have made revelation the expounder of these phenomena, we should have fallen into no such absolute rendering of depravity, redemption, salvation, the justice of God and His dealings with men, as has characterized our theology."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

AN ANTI-GERMAN VICTORY IN ENGLAND.

STATESMEN who direct British foreign policy are divided into two schools—those who favor Russia and those who favor Germany. A violent controversy between these factions has just ended in a great victory for the anti-German influence. Mr. Balfour, the Prime Minister, announces that the Government will have nothing to do officially with the Bagdad Railway scheme. "The nation had made up its mind after the Venezuelan episode," says the anti-German *News* (London), "that there must be no more flirtations with Germany." It should be remarked, before further press comment is quoted, that a secret treaty admittedly exists between Great Britain and Germany. The fact that the provisions of this secret treaty have so long eluded the conjectures of the anti-German element in England has caused some London organs to think that "it commits the nation to some very doubtful and entangling engagements." It was feared that Great Britain was bound to aid the railway, which, according to the anti-Germans, meant giving the Berlin Government a port on the Persian Gulf and arousing the enmity of Russia. *The Spectator* (London) said on this point:

"How comes it, if the railway is to be purely commercial, that Russia has not been consulted in the matter by us? Has our Government asked the Russians whether they have any objection to the scheme, assuring them at the same time that if so we should certainly not move in the matter? If such a question has not been asked, ought it not to be asked forthwith? In truth, the whole matter turns on the interests of Russia in the scheme. If we tell Russia that we can not allow her to alter the *status quo* in the Persian Gulf, or to make a railway through Persia to a port on the Gulf, and at the same time help an international railway to reach the Gulf, are we not treating Russia with a hostility which must make her believe even more strongly than before that we are her natural and essential enemy—the view that German secret diplomacy has so often instilled into her?"

According to this unfriendly critic, the scheme arose in the mind of the German Emperor, who saw in it a means of furthering his dreams of world conquest. It is conceded that the railway extension would not pay, but the Turkish Government was to guarantee it a certain subsidy and the British Government was to let it carry the Indian mails and to use its good offices to procure it a terminus on the Persian Gulf. This last proviso was what particularly exasperated the pro-Russian organs in London. They pointed out that Great Britain was keeping Russia from the Persian Gulf. Why, then, let in Germany? The matter was warmly discussed from this point of view by *The National Review* (London). There was the further fact that the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) had declared that Russia was unalterably opposed to the Bagdad Railway scheme and would regard it as putting a new aspect on the whole Asiatic question. Even the pro-German *Saturday Review* (London) had to make the following admission:

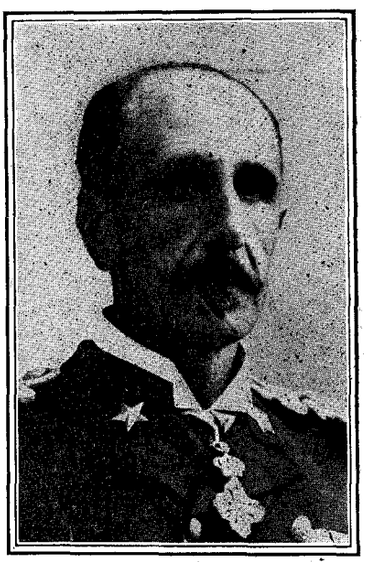
"In all cases the attitude of Russia must be taken into account. Without stopping to bewail the past, it must be recognized that Russia has attained a dominant position in the councils of the Shah. Call it 'commercial occupation,' 'peaceful penetration,' or 'painless identification,' however the process be named and accomplished, Russia at present entirely controls Persian policy. Russia is absolutely opposed to the Bagdad Railway. It introduces foreign commerce and hostile influence into a region which she would wish herself to monopolize. And, worse still, it is a line of strategic importance enfilading her frontier in Asia Minor and preventing a sudden occupation of the Turkish strongholds on an outbreak of hostilities."

The German newspapers do not conceal their opinion that the declination of the Balfour Government to countenance the scheme is a victory for the anti-German party in England. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says that the event is the result of that unreasonable hatred and distrust of Germany which all Germans note with wonder. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) says the enemies of Germany in London are mistaken if they think they can baffle the fatherland, and the *Berliner Neueste Nachrichten* says the episode is "evidence of the ill-will with which Germany is regarded by other Powers." The Austrian papers, and particularly the *Neues Wiener Tageblatt*, think the incident foreshadows the rise of Rusian influence in British foreign policy. That discreet organ of the Foreign Office of France—and France is the ally of Russia—the Paris *Temps*, remarks:

"The movement of public opinion in England against any British participation in the construction of the Bagdad Railway is highly significant and worthy of every attention. It shows more than any other one thing the distrust of Germany with which English opinion is penetrated. . . . It is enough merely to glance at the English newspapers to perceive that this feeling is sincere, universal, and without distinction of party. Another German complication! Remember Venezuela! Let us not fall into this trap! Germany wants to fool us again! These are the opinions universally expressed. . . . It is an instructive thing to note."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ITALIAN MINISTRY.

A SIGNIFICANT connection is beginning to assert itself between the growth of the Italian navy and the development of Italian foreign policy. It is from this point of view almost exclusively that the late reconstruction of the ministry is commented upon in the foreign press. "Quite recently the Italian navy was called upon to cooperate in the settlement of the Venezuelan question," observes the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), and it assures us that there is much meaning in the fact that Admiral Morin, hitherto Minister of Marine, has been promoted to the inner circle of the cabinet, or Consulta, by the bestowal upon him of the portfolio of foreign affairs. Thus asserts itself once more the growing tendency of Roman diplomacy to fall under the control of men who regard a powerful navy as a persuasive force. Other European journals interpret in a similar spirit the fact that Zanardelli, Giolitti, and Prinetti, the triumvirate upon whose shoulders has recently rested the ministry that assumed power in the eternal city over two years ago, have been driven by circumstances to reconstitute the cabinet at last. Signor Prinetti, the minister of foreign affairs, after holding out bravely against a stroke of paralysis for some months, has given way to Admiral Enrico Morin, while the post vacated by that distinguished naval officer is assumed by Admiral Bettolo. These changes are deemed momentous. They will affect not only Italy's relations with the two other Powers uniting with herself to form the Triple Alliance, but they will have a marked effect upon that closer union with France which it is the desire of some Roman politicians to bring about. So says the *Journal des*



ADMIRAL ENRICO MORIN,
Whose assumption of the portfolio of foreign affairs emphasizes Italy's naval policy.

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Débats (Paris), which insinuates that Italy's international position may soon bring the question of the Mediterranean prominently to the front. It observes:

"For a long time an effort was made to propagate the idea that republican France was a menace to dynastic Italy. Our adversaries in the peninsula affected to think it but natural that Italian radicals, republicans, and socialists should be advocates of closer relations with France, but they declared that sentiment incompatible with loyalty to the crown. This argument, as is known, was made use of by Crispi to injure us in the estimation of the late King Humbert. But what have we seen? Whereas the chief promoter of Franco-Italian discord was the former revolutionist Crispi, the three conservative ministers, di Rudini, Visconti Venosta, and Prinetti, contributed most, on the Italian side, to closer union with France. Everybody finally perceived how delusive was the revolutionary phantom conjured up for Italian eyes. . . . Admiral Morin, now in the inner cabinet circle after a temporary period of service at the Foreign Office, during which he showed that a naval officer is not necessarily out of his element in a diplomatic position, finds all Italian parties favorable to friendlier relations with France."

The Triple Alliance comes into discussion every time there are changes in an Italian ministry, observes the *Temps* (Paris). When Signor Prinetti, the bicycle manufacturer, an "outsider," took charge of the foreign affairs of Italy a trifle over two years ago, "the stout champions of the Triple Alliance asked themselves if he would have the courage to maintain a combination which, while necessary, doubtless, was also onerous and not at all popular. The advocates of a natural union between France and Italy, between two Powers, that is, who ought to be at one in interests, traditions, sentiment, and aspirations, but between whom hands too adroit have sown dissension, were not without anxiety." But this anxiety has been dissipated, says the Paris paper, and France is convinced that her future relations with Italy will be most cordial. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), which regards the Triple Alliance from the Austrian point of view, confirms this analysis of the international situation:

"Prinetti laid particular stress upon the promotion of friendly relations with France. In this respect he trod in the footsteps of his predecessor, Visconti-Venosta, but not at all in those of Crispi, who was in the habit of ostentatiously emphasizing the alliance with Germany to such an extent that he offended France. Geographical position, national tendencies, and, if one wants to be sentimental, national affinities indicate for Italy a decided or at any rate friendly relationship with France. . . . Of Italy's two allies in central Europe—let us not deceive ourselves on this point—Austria-Hungary, the neighbor, is the least popular. Everything has had a tendency lately to confirm this lack of popularity. King Victor Emmanuel III. and Emperor Francis Joseph can not, for well-known reasons (the opposition of the Vatican), exchange visits with each other."

While there are many voices friendly to France in Rome, there are still friendlier ones there for Russia, thinks the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). "All Europe now bows the knee to Russia." It admits that Signor Prinetti resisted the Russian tendency, but, it asks, who knows if the new minister of foreign affairs will do likewise? Other observers in Austria expect that the Zanardelli ministry will not heed the radical and Socialist element so much as formerly. It may even throw them overboard and accept the support of the faction led by Rudini. The orthodox opposition, led by Baron Sonnino, will come to no terms whatever, it is predicted. The Italian ministerial organ, the *Tribuna* (Rome), does not commit itself on this or any kindred point, but it can not refrain from congratulating the country upon the general character of the Zanardelli ministry. Thus:

"It was during the Zanardelli ministry and while our foreign affairs were under the direction of Signor Prinetti, that the liveliest sympathy for Italy was awakened in England. For the first time in her ancient and exemplary Parliament British ministers were urged to treat our nation with more consideration, to cherish with sincere friendship a natural alliance, a cooperation in the difficult question of the Mediterranean. When the interests of Europe generally in this sea were under discussion, our prior rights in the Tripolitaine were recognized. As England voluntarily offered to refrain from interference with us there, she thereby recognized our ultimate claims. So, too, the French foreign minister, Delcassé, admitted the force of our position and all obstacle from France was eliminated. In this way the Mediterranean, at first the occasion of suspicion and difficulty, became finally the scene of peaceful concord between the Italian and foreign fleets, the source of union of the great Powers which hitherto had struggled for primacy there. Further proofs of improved Anglo-Italian relations were the British support of our efforts against slavery in the Red Sea and our aid in rendering easier to England her pursuit of the Mad Mullah."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE EUROPEAN CONCERT AND THE BALKANS.

WAR in Europe as a consequence of the alleged bad faith of the Powers in dealing with the problem of the Balkans is a contingency, but far from a probability. Leading organs in Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg assert this with some emphasis as a reply, apparently, to the pessimism of the London press and to predictions emanating from papers like the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), which are denouncing the European concert for trifling with the crisis. "War can not yet be deemed inevitable," says the Belgian sheet, "but it is none the less true that it is being prepared for on all sides, and it is difficult for Powers ready for the struggle to sacrifice in the interest of peace forces that have been patiently and painfully grouped." It proceeds:

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.
He has been accused of complicating the Macedonian crisis by double-dealing.

"Whose fault is it if things have turned out so badly? Is Turkey alone responsible for this severe crisis? We do not think so, for her chief concern must be to prevent the armed intervention of Europe. The weakness of the Porte has been glaring, it is true, but it was known beforehand that no one could rely upon rapid and energetic action on the part of the Turkish Government. Had it still been capable of such a thing, neither Russia nor Austria-Hungary need have used their influence to impose the reforms upon it. It would have thought out the problem long ago. It would have eliminated the factitious agitation of the Bulgarian revolutionaries, and it would have weaned the Christian population of Macedonia away from them by giving them a government in harmony with their aspirations and suitable to their needs. Turkey's responsibility in this business is therefore very limited, and it is from the guiding Powers that one has the right to ask an accounting for a situation which they have allowed to grow complicated at pleasure, so to speak. Bulgaria, left to herself, can accomplish nothing, has no existence as a political actor. It is Russia who absolutely dominates. It is the St. Petersburg cabinet that is wholly master of its own action. Russia can be censured for having permitted the Bulgarian hopes to expand for years in the direction of a conquest of the Macedonian districts. These hopes are so firmly rooted in the minds of politicians at Sofia that they can not comprehend

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advice to them to be patient in the interest of the peace of the world. They have been pushed forward and now it is sought to hold them back."

Bulgaria, Servia, and Greece do not count as guiding influences in the general policy of Europe, continues this authority. These countries are under the protection of one or other of the great Powers. "The latter control the game and they mark the points. When the pretension is put forward to direct the general policy of a continent like Europe, no attention is paid to the unjust reclamations of a petty state, created yesterday. General interests will not be sacrificed to small personal ones. Either the European concert exists or it does not exist. If it exists, let it put forth the solution that it deems just. If it does not exist, what signifies the pretensions of certain Powers to intervene in all international differences?" We are told, to be sure, that perfect harmony subsists in all that relates to the Macedonian question in its connection with the European concert, but as a matter of fact only Russia and Austria-Hungary have appeared openly in the matter. How do the other Powers stand? The Belgian organ thus replies:

"The Russian ambassador and the Austrian ambassador are practically the only ones who are active at Constantinople. France has been the sole Power as yet to give a definite opinion in the matter while acknowledging that the cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna should be allowed to adjust the difficulty. Great Britain has palpably shirked the subject. Germany has thought only of obviating the Sultan's serious embarrassments. Moreover, it is known that since Bismarck retired the Balkan question is not worth the bones of a Pomeranian grenadier. As for Italy, she concerns herself chiefly with Austria-Hungary's designs on Albania. What, then, is this European concert in which only Russia and Austria-Hungary are now playing a part?"

PRINCE FERDINAND OF BULGARIA AND HIS WIFE.

Disorder, violence, and pillage are rampant throughout Macedonia, and the fault is entirely that of the Bulgarian bands under revolutionary leaders. This is the estimate of the situation to which the *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) lends the weight of its name. "It is evidently yet the plan of the Bulgarians to force Europe to intervene," says this authoritative periodical. "But Europe is determined not to intervene at all." As for Russia, she is so busy in quite another region of the world that she beholds with an irritated and impatient eye the events transpiring in Macedonia. This view is adopted by the British press, but the London *Outlook* thinks war in the Balkans may yet demand the whole of Russia's attention. It indulges in various gloomy reflections upon the troubles and says:

"The Albanians have given up all intertribal and local strife to unite in resistance of the reform program. Clearly, therefore, the Albanian question is of a highly elastic nature. So also is the Macedonian, of which if we hear less at the moment, the reason is not that a Macedonian is more peaceful and contented than an Albanian, but only that he is awaiting his leader's command to rise and also go forth to slaughter."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DICTATORSHIP IN FINLAND.

WHOLESALE dismissal of judges for refusing to give decisions satisfactory to the governor-general, the opening of private correspondence by the post-office, and warnings to the newspapers to express no editorial opinions without official permission, form the most recent episodes in the Russification of Finland. A patriotic organ published in Viborg, the *Nyheter*, and that well-known Finnish journal, the *Bladet* (Borga), were threatened with suspension for "disrespectfully printing the manifesto of progress" (that is, the Czar's manifesto) on their last page, among the advertisements. The Kotkan *Utiset*, a Finnish paper which had distinguished itself by a firm but temperate opposition to the Russification of the land, has been compelled by rigorous military measures to abandon anything in the nature of criticism. The only authoritative exponent of Finnish public opinion that now expresses its views freely is *The Finland Bulletin* (London), organ of a patriotic exile group. It said recently:

"Provincial governors who have dared to tell General Bobrikoff the truth, and to request that their statements may be laid before the Emperor, have been dismissed, and already a majority of the provincial governorships are filled by Russians. Even more startling to the mind of the English-speaking people is the wholesale dismissal of the judges of the Court of Appeal at Abo for their refusal to act on instructions received from the executive Government, when by so doing they would have been guilty of violating the law which it was their sworn duty to administer. The independence of the judiciary is one of the most elementary safeguards of popular rights, but that is a principle which is inconsistent with the root idea of Russian methods of adminstration. Simultaneously with the dismissal of provincial governors and judges, steps have been taken by General Bobrikoff, acting under the instructions of his official superiors at St. Petersburg, to tamper with the secrecy of the post-office. Both the postmaster-general and the secretary of the post-office resigned their positions rather than make themselves parties to a course of action which they regarded as not merely illegal, but as contrary to the most elementary principles of good government, as those are understood by a people which has been taught to value and to enjoy free institutions."

The Czar has invested Governor-General Bobrikoff with dictatorial power in Finland, observes the *Aftonblad* (Stockholm), and it says, too, that the absolute authority this official enjoys is to be used in the most unsparing fashion. General Bobrikoff's mission is to stamp out Finnish nationality, to sweep it away as effectually as the wind scatters the dead leaves. He gave an instance of his methods at the time of the unveiling in Helsingfors of the colossal statue of Elias Lonnrot, father of Finland's national literature and recensor of the "Kalevala," the famous Finnish epic. General Bobrikoff insisted that the Finnish national hymn must not be sung at the unveiling, and also that all speeches for the occasion be previously submitted to him that he might "correct" them. These conditions were felt to be intolerable, and the statue was unveiled in perfect silence without

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any ceremonies whatever. Commenting on these things *The St. James's Gazette* (London) says:

"The loss to the resources of the Russian empire which this gradual obliteration of Finland is bringing about is totally disregarded by those responsible for this extraordinary reactionary fanaticism of the last few years."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

NEXT STEP AGAINST THE MAD MULLAH.

IT has occurred to the British Government to revise its ideas of the Mad Mullah's strategy. There is not to be the least cessation of the pursuit of him across the sands of Somaliland, but the smart defeat recently sustained by the British forces has given the Government at home the benefit of a large amount of newspaper advice. A fatal misconception of the power and resources of the enemy has boggled the pursuit of him from the first, it is contended. "The slow and steady method adopted by Lord Kitchener against a similar foe will have to be adopted." *The Daily News* (London), from which we quote these words, can not pardon the British Government's inadequate measures against the Mad Mullah ever since he first laid claim to attention at its hands. "It is the carelessness of the authorities which is so galling," it declares. It appears from the latest despatches that the Mullah actually had spies in the British ranks who served with the native troops and betrayed every movement to their master. Says the Liberal organ:

"A year hence some minister will arise like Mr. Chamberlain, and tell us, when the agony is past, that it arose out of 'a misunderstanding.' Let us consider for a moment what has actually happened in Somaliland. It was in 1901 that the first expedition set out for the purpose of castigating the Mad Mullah. In May, 1902, a second expedition set forth into the interior, but the Mullah, as usual, retired into his waterless fastnesses. It is therefore the third expedition which has been checked in this month's 'skirmish,' and there is only too much probability that Obbia, with its stores, has been evacuated, and that the line of communication is 'in process of being rolled up.' At present we know nothing but the bare facts, which are bad enough. But no one can acquit the nation—for the responsibility does not wholly lie with the Cabinet—of gross recklessness. We must pull ourselves together, and place the best, the most prudent, and the most far-sighted men at the helm. We must no longer toy with ideals which ought to dominate us. We must recover something of the Puritan passion for hard blows in right causes."

We are asked to believe, however, that the British Government recognized from the very first "the difficulties of the operations in Somaliland," and that on the authority of the London *Times*. "The cooperation both of the Abyssinian and Italian governments was secured before the last active campaign against the Mullah was undertaken," it observes, adding with regard to the recent defeat:

"It can not be denied that this is a very disappointing incident in a campaign which was undertaken with the hope of establishing peace on a settled basis in Somaliland. In that object, Italy and Abyssinia were prepared to cooperate with this country, tho the main burden of action against the Mullah fell upon England. That task has still to be carried out, and the Power which has the largest share of interest in the future of the 'Dark Continent,' and which can not renounce the hope of seeing direct communication by land established between South Africa and Egypt, will not permit it to lapse. It is, no doubt, true that, if the Imperial Government had properly measured, at the beginning, the proportions of the undertaking that had to be faced in Somaliland, more troops would have been provided from India or elsewhere. The splitting up of a comparatively small force, mainly composed of native levies, into still smaller contingents, each acting at a distance from its base, was obviously a source of danger. After the alarming check sustained not long before at Erego, the lesson ought to have been taken to heart. Now it has been driven home again at a heavy cost, and further efforts will have to be made—at a much greater expense than would have been needed a year ago—to wipe out the effect of a reverse which foresight and timely preparation might have averted."

PROPOSED ANNEXATION OF BOLIVIA BY ARGENTINA.

A SOUTH AMERICAN situation of an extremely serious kind may be the outcome of the movement to annex Bolivia to Argentina. An issue of such magnitude is raised by the proposition that the mere discussion of it has affected the tone of press comment, not only in the countries concerned, but in Chile and Brazil. It should be remembered that certain South American republics have declared their resolve to tolerate no fundamental modification of the map of the continent. This is aimed at Chile, whose propensities for territorial acquisition would bring her into violent conflict with the Monroe Doctrine were she a European Power. So thinks the *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), which, however, has not found it necessary to protest with energy against Bolivia's absorption by Argentina.

Very different is the attitude in Chile. There the newspapers assert that the Santiago Government can never consent to a measure "fatal to the peace of the world." The *Lei* (Santiago) insinuates that if Bolivia feels disposed to submit to a process of absorption she must apply elsewhere than to Argentina, a Power already too great for convenience. The *Ferrocarril* (Santiago) warns both Bolivia and Argentina against precipitating a general war by this step. In Bolivia the *Opinion* (La Paz) suggests combination with Argentina as a means of vindicating the former republic's claim to Acre, upon which Brazil has "ruthlessly trampled." The *Commercio* (La Paz) likewise thinks union with Argentina might be of mutual benefit. In Brazil the scheme is considered menacing even in its present incipient shape. The official *Tribuna* (Rio Janeiro) scores the Argentine Government for "secretly conspiring to change the political map of the continent." It adds:

"While we are discussing terms of peace with reference to the disputed territory of Acre, our sympathetic friends in the opposite camp are secretly conspiring to renew our conflicts by incorporating Bolivia with Argentina. Bolivian journals are even now negotiating this idea as a means of maintaining the national dignity! Such a suicidal notion, such infatuation, dominates the Bolivian people at seeing themselves unable to maintain their sovereignty in the field. We may see in this the result of Argentine diplomacy. But this annexation can never be effected. Neither Chile nor ourselves would consent. It would destroy the balance of power in South America."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

"FUROR AMERICANUS."—There was a time when the question of war between Germany and the United States hung in the balance by the weight of a hair and that time was during the recent Venezuela complication. This sensational statement, made in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin), a conservative magazine, has attracted much attention in Berlin. "Can this really have been the case?" asks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). "In Germany no one thought of such a thing." It deprecates the so-called American fury fed by misrepresentations in the English press, and advises that gifts and flatteries from Germany to the United States be stopped and the cultivation of friendly relations on a more dignified basis be begun.

ENGLAND'S PERIL.—"The British navy is not only the possession and the pride of a great nation; it is the sole guarantee of their daily bread, their personal liberty, and their political existence," says *The Monthly Review* (London). It adds: "The world's history shows no parallel to our present position; it is a truism which has been uttered again and again, and which should be repeated until every child in the country knows it by heart, that from the moment when we cease to command the sea, we exist only upon sufferance, and from the moment when our navy is crushed by an enemy England is no more the seat of an empire or a nation, but an island off the coast of Europe, crowded with forty millions of starving and helpless people."

M. LOUBET.—"The French President is, we fancy, essentially a grave and respectable lawyer, with a reminiscence of the farmstead from which he sprang still visible in his character; without genius, but a man of acumen and of sterling worth. He has done nothing great, but under him no one expects disorder; and if he has not picked out first-rate administrators as ministers, he has chosen men capable of the most solid work." Thus the London *Spectator*, which adds: "The French see their innermost preference embodied in the President, and even when it rains epigrams in Paris they pay him every reverence, crowd to hear his plain and direct, tho brief speeches, and strive in every village he passes to display some evidence of good-will."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books :

"Perkins, the Fakeer."—Edward S. Van Zile. (The Smart Set Publishing Company, $1.)

"A Daughter of Thespis."—John D. Barry. (L. C. Page & Co., Boston, $1.50.)

"The Mystery of Murray Davenport."—Robert Neilson Stephens. (L. C. Page & Co., $1.50.)

"The Complete Poetical Works of Alexander Pope."—Edited by Henry W. Boynton. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $2.)

"Cap'n Simeon's Store."—George S. Wasson. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"At the Time Appointed."—A. Maynard Barbour. (J. B. Lippincott & Co., $1.50.)

"A Broader Elementary Education."—J. P. Gordy. (Hinds & Noble, New York.)

"Indian Summer and Other Poems."—James C. Challiss. (Richard G. Badger, Boston, $1.50.)

"Summer Songs in Idleness."—Katherine H. McDonald Jackson. (Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"Sonnets and Lyrics."—Katrina Trask. Richard G. Badger, $1.25.)

"Semanoud."—Poems by H. Talbot Kummer. (Richard G. Badger, $1.)

"The Jewish Encyclopedia."—Volume IV. (Funk & Wagnalls Company.)

"The Housing Handbook."—W. Thompson. (National Housing Reform Council, London.)

"The Testimony of Reason."—Samuel L. Phillips. (The Neal Publishing Company.)

"The Modern Obstacle."—Alice Duer Miller. (Charler Scribner's Sons, $1.50.)

"Brief Greek Syntax."—Herbert Weir Smyth. (The American Book Company.)

"The Roman Road."—Zack. (Charles Scribner's Sons, $1 50.)

"The American Advance."—Edmund J. Carpenter. (John Lane, $2.50 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

The Open Door.

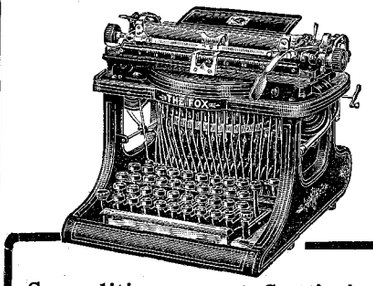
By ROSAMUND MARRIOTT WATSON.

O listen for her step when the fire burns hollow,
When the low flame whispers and the white ash sinks,
When all about the chamber shadows troop and follow
As drowsier yet the hearth's red watchlight blinks.

While bare black night through empty casements staring
Waits to storm the wainscot till the fire lies dead,
Fast along the snow-bound waste little feet are faring—
Hush—and listen—listen—but never turn your head.

Leave the door upon the latch—she could never reach it—
You would hear her crying, crying there till break of day,
Out on the cold moor, mid the snows that bleach it,
Weeping as once in the long years past away.

Lean deeper in the settle-corner lest she find you—
Find and grow fearsome, too afraid to stay :



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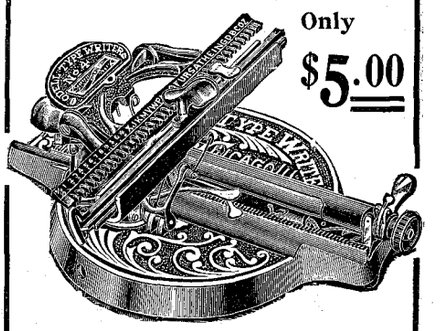

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Do you hear the hinge of the oaken press behind you?
There all her toys were kept, there she used to play.

Do you hear the light, light foot, the faint sweet laughter?
Happy stir and murmur of a child that plays;
Slowly the darkness creeps up from floor to rafter,
Slowly the falling snow covers all the ways.

Falls as it fell once on a tide past over.
Golden the hearth glowed then, bright the windows shone;
And still, still she comes through the sullen drifts above her
Home to the cold hearth tho all the lights are gone.

Far or near no one knew—none would now remember—
Where she wandered no one knew, none will ever know;
Somewhere, Spring must give her flowers, somewhere white December
Call her from the moorland to her playthings through the snow.

—In May *Scribner's Magazine.*

Snow in May.

By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

She kisses lovingly the crocus' lip,
Seeks out the violet by its mossy stone,
And fondles, while she may, the early ferns—
This childless mother longing for her own.

—In May *Lippincott's Magazine.*

Revealment.

By MADISON CAWEIN.

A sense of sadness in the golden air,
A dreaminess, that has no part in care,—
As if the Season, by some woodland pool,
Braiding the early blossoms in her hair,
Seeing her loveliness reflected there,
Had sighed to find herself so beautiful.

A pensiveness, a feeling as of fear,
Holy and dim as of a mystery near,—
As if the World about us listening went,
With lifted finger and hand-hollowed ear,
Hearkening a music that we can not hear,
Haunting the quickening earth and firmament.

A yearning of the soul that has no name,
Expectancy that is both wild and tame,—
As if the Earth, from out its azure ring
Of heavens, looked to see, as white as flame—
As Perseus once to chained Andromeda came—
The swift, divine revealment of the Spring.

—In May *Atlantic Monthly.*

Two Voices.

By JOHN VANCE CHENEY.

The winds at play on a breezy day,
Sweet, sweet to hear what they sing and say;
But sweeter the murmur of winds that blow
When only the heart and the high leaves know.

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

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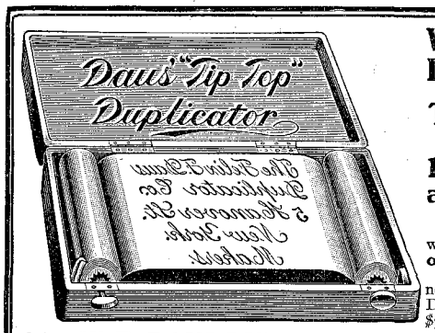

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PERSONALS.

A Vatican Episode.—F. Montague Handley, the American sculptor, tells of an episode which he witnessed at the Vatican and which is quoted in *The Saturday Evening Post:*

A young New Yorker wintering in Rome had joined the Circolo di San Pietro, a club to which most of the young Roman noblemen belong and whose object is charity. Shortly after his admission he was notified that an audience was to be given by the Pope to several hundred people on a certain date, and that his name had been placed on the list of club members who would help to receive. Full-dress is always worn at these audiences, and the club members wear a badge to distinguish them from the guests. Our young friend, being somewhat of a dandy, added a few sprays of lilies-of-the-valley to his costume. Now, it is a strict rule of the Vatican that no flowers shall be worn, but of course no one thought of a "Circolo" man ignoring the fact, and nothing was said to him.

As Leo XIII. appeared, carried in his big gilded chair, the receiving-men walked up, as is their wont, to kiss his hand. When the New Yorker approached, the Pope looked admiringly at this fair, stalwart youth, so unlike his young Romans, and then, noting the forbidden flowers, smiled gently.

"We do not wear flowers in the Vatican, my son," he said, taking the offending blossoms as if to cast them away, but he hesitated, smelled their fragrant petals, and then, suddenly changing his mind, he returned them to the owner.

"Keep them," he almost whispered, "and may your life be as spotless as they now are."

Baron von Sternberg Sees the President Off.—The only representative of the diplomatic corps who went to the railway station to see President Roosevelt off on his long Western journey was Baron von Sternberg. A large crowd was present, including prominent officials, but the President saw the baron at once, and, according to the Baltimore *Sun*, jumping forward with his usual enthusiasm, he grasped the baron's hand and exclaimed:

"Why, Speck, what are you doing here? Come to see me off? Why, that's perfectly lovely."

Then when the baron had expressed the hope that the Presidential trip would be a pleasant one, the President asked:

"Are you going to be here when I get back?" An affirmative reply brought:

"Then we'll have some more bully rides together. By the way, where are your horses?"

The baron said they were still in India.

"Then you shall ride mine," replied the Presi-

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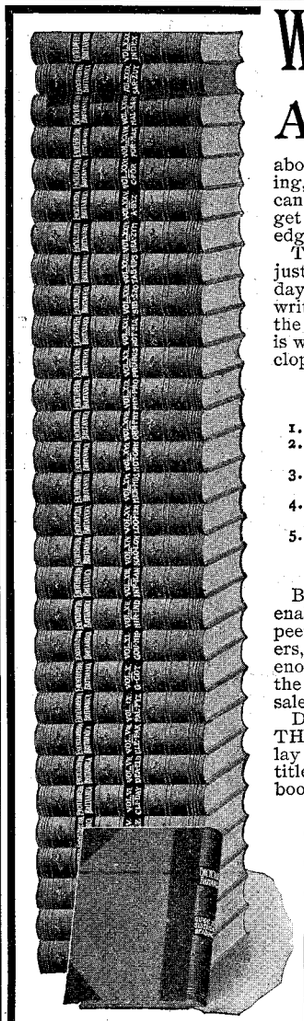

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dent. "I want you to ride them all the time I am away. Promise me you will. My horses and Mrs. Roosevelt's will be in the stable here during our absence, and I want you to use them. You (turning to his sister, Mrs. Cowles) are to see that my horses are at the disposal of Baron Sternberg during my absence, and see to it also that he rides them."

The baron promised that he would.

"But I'm afraid," he protested, "they can't carry my weight."

At this the President laughed heartily, as the Sternberg physique is diminutive. The President gave over half his time while waiting for a personal chat with the German envoy. Later, after the visitors had left the car and just as the train started, Mr. Roosevelt hurried out on the rear platform and called:

"Baron, baron——"

As the German minister turned the President waved his hand and called out:

"I just wanted to tell you again, baron, how much I appreciate your coming to see me off. It was lovely of you. I am perfectly de-light-ed."

One Place Left for General Grant.—At a recent meeting of Confederate veterans in Richmond, many amusing tales were told. One of them was how General Grant got the worst of it at the hands of a Southern woman. The Baltimore *Sun* tells the story:

While Grant was in Charles City county an old lady sent one of her grandchildren to him to ask where he was going.

"Tell your grandmother," said General Grant, "that I am going to Richmond or Petersburg, or heaven or h—l."

In a little while the boy returned and said:

"Grandmother says you can not go to Richmond, for General Lee is there; you can not go to Petersburg for Beauregard is there; and you can not go to heaven, for General Jackson is there."

General Grant very readily saw that only one place was left to him in case he wanted to go somewhere.

A Cool Monarch.—King Victor Emmanuel III., of Italy, is known for a man of dauntless courage and iron nerves. To show this, *The Saturday Evening Post* tells the following story:

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with the testing of a new cannon that the army was then experimenting with. He proceeded to the trial field accompanied by several officers of rank and the inventor, and after a short explanation of the relative points of the gun, order was given to aim it at the target.

At the first shot the huge engine of destruction exploded near the breech with a terrible crash, and the panic-stricken men fled precipitately. Not so Victor Emmanuel, who did not stir an inch, but, turning with an amused smile to the frightened officers, reassured them chaffingly:

"No danger now, gentlemen," he said calmly; "you should have fled before the explosion."

Coming Events.

May 19.—Convention of the American Federation of Musicians, at Indianapolis.

May 19–21.—Convention of the Military Surgeons' Association of the United States, at Boston.

May 19–22.—United Confederate Veterans' National Reunion, at New Orleans.

Convention of the National Master Plumbers' Association, at San Francisco.

May 21–24.—Convention of the National Railway Agents' Association, at Eureka Springs, Ark.

May 22–28.—Convention of the National Electric Light Association, at Chicago.

May 20–22.—Convention of the Sunshine Society, at New York.

Current Events.

Foreign.

MANCHURIA.

May 4.—Ministers in Peking discuss with Prince Ching the Manchurian demands of Russia; the demands are the same in effect as those originally cabled, despite Russia's denial.

May 8.—The Russian troops reoccupy New-Chwang and fortify points between Lioa and Yalu rivers.

May 9.—The Russian troops withdraw from New-Chwang.

THE BALKANS.

May 4.—An engagement occurs at Monastir between Turkish troops and revolutionists.

May 5.—News of an engagement between Turks and revolutionists at Okrina, on May 2, is received.

May 6.—The Porte addresses a sharp note to Bulgaria holding it responsible for outrages committed in Macedonia.

May 7.—Bulgaria returns the Porte's note.

May 9.—A supposed agent of the Macedonian insurgents blows up a mosque at Kuprili, on May 2, burying 200 Moslems in the ruins.

The Turkish Government apologizes to the Bulgarian diplomatic agent at Constantinople for domiciliary visits by police and arrests of Bulgarians in that city; the Government also requests Austria and Italy to withdraw their war-ships from Salonica.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 4.—King Edward leaves Paris and arrives at Cherbourg; Emperor William attends a military review near Rome.

Thousands of Jews are fleeing from Kieff, Russia, fearing an antisemite crusade.

A Nicaraguan rebel ship sinks a government ship; the revolutionists are reported to be gaining ground.

May 5.—King Edward arrives in London; Emperor William and King Victor Emmanuel visit the Benedictine Abbey at Monte Casino.

The associated Chambers of Agriculture in London protest against the abolition of the grain tax.

The Italian Under-Secretary of State makes a statement in regard to the international

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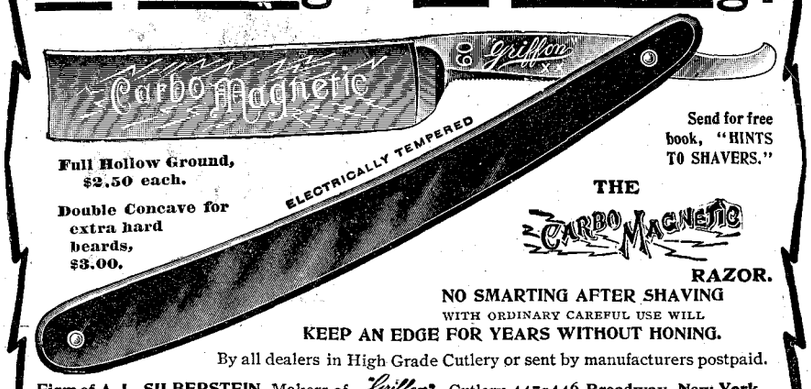

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movement for a simultaneous reduction of naval forces.

May 6.—Emperor William leaves Rome on his return to Berlin.

Lord Lansdowne declares in the House of Lords that Great Britain would resist an attempt by any Power to establish a naval base on a fortified fort in the Persian Gulf.

The House of Commons adopts a resolution guaranteeing the Transvaal loan of $175,000,000; Secretary Chamberlain makes a speech on the future of South Africa.

The Austrian Government decides not to exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition.

May 7.—The Irish Land bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons by 443 votes to 26.

Andrew Carnegie is elected president of the Iron and Steel Institute in London.

The ten volumes sent by President Roosevelt are received by the Pope.

General Baden-Powell denies the report that he criticized the American cavalry.

May 8.—Bubonic plague is discovered at Callao, Peru.

May 9.—The Venezuelan cabinet resigns.

Emperor William causes his Minister of War, General Gossler, to resign.

The Transvaal loan is largely oversubscribed at the Bank of England.

May 10.—A fire in Ottawa, Ont., burns hundreds of houses and causes considerable damage.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 4.—President Roosevelt spends the day in Colorado, stopping at various points.

May 5.—The President arrives in New Mexico, speaking at Santa Fé and Albuquerque.

May 6.—The President and his party explores the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in Arizona.

May 7.—President Roosevelt is welcomed to California at Redlands, where he makes a speech advocating the extension of irrigation.

May 8.—The President visits Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal.

May 9.—The President arrives at Monterey, Cal.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 4.—Postmaster-General Payne receives the reply of Charles Emory Smith to the charges that he suppressed investigation of the Department's doings.

May 5.—Postmaster-General Payne calls on S. W. Tulloch for proof of his charges of irregularities in the Post-Office department.

May 8.—Postmaster-General Payne suspends A. W. Machen, chief of the free-delivery service.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 4.—The United States Supreme Court decides that the statute respecting bribery at elections of persons protected by the fifteenth amendment is unconstitutional.

Officials who returned to Washington from St. Louis complain of their treatment at the exposition dedication ceremonies.

May 5.—Final permission to sign the Venezuelan arbitration protocol reaches the representatives of Italy, Germany, and Great Britain.

A score of persons are drowned in the sinking of the steamer *Saginaw* on the Virginia coast, near Fenwick Island.

Robert McLane, Democrat, is elected mayor of Baltimore.

May 6.—President Roosevelt appoints delegates to represent the United States at the International Red Cross Conference at Geneva.

The Connecticut House of Representatives rejects the woman-suffrage bill.

May 7.—Former Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, is found guilty of accepting a $600 bribe.

May 8.—Secretary Root exonerated General Baldwin from the charge of criticizing Filipino and negro soldiers.

May 9.—A supposed infernal machine, containing one hundred pounds of dynamite, is found on board the Cunard liner *Umbria* just before she sailed.

May 10.—A blue book is issued containing the correspondence and dispatches relating to the Venezuelan controversy.

The Civil Service Commission issues a statement in regard to the appointment, as a rural free-delivery carrier in Tennessee, of

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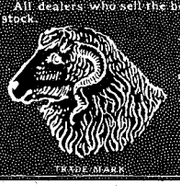

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John C. Allgood, colored, who was prevented from doing his duty.

Former Lieutenant-Governor Lee, of Missouri, declares that he was given $10,000 with which to bribe seven senators.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

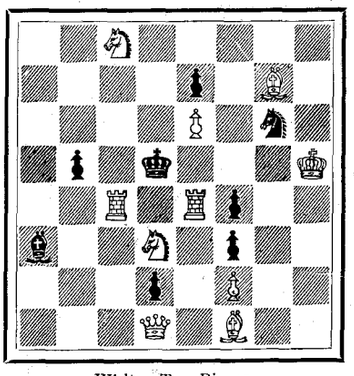
Second-Prize Two-er.

PROBLEM 711.

XXIX. MOTTO: "One Way."

By D. T. BROCK, Winnetka, Ill.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

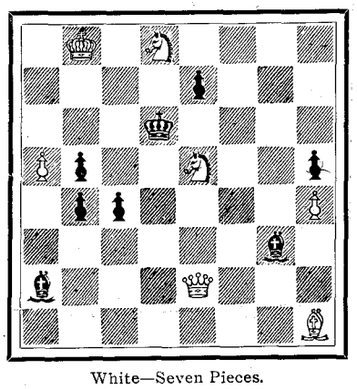
Second-Prize Three-er.

PROBLEM 718.

XXXVI. MOTTO: "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

By DR. TH. SCHAAD, Schaafhausen, Switzerland.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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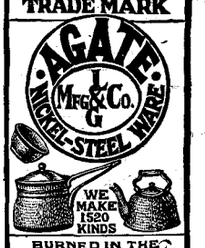

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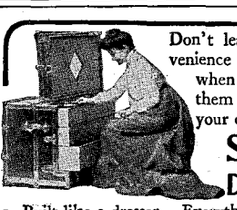

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The moves resulting in the Rice Gambit are:

	White.	*Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4
2	P—K B 4	P x P
3	K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5
5	Kt—K 5	K Kt—B 3
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4
7	P x P	B—Q 3
8	Castles	B x Kt

An important contribution to the literature of this Gambit is a recent game, in which Dr. Lasker and Mr. Rice played White, against J. F. Barry and Major Hanham.

	LASKER, RICE, AND OTHERS. *White.*	BARRY, HANHAM, AND OTHERS. *Black.*		LASKER, RICE, AND OTHERS. *White.*	BARRY, HANHAM, AND OTHERS. *Black.*
1	P—K 4	P—K 4	14	Q—R 4 ch	B—Q 2
2	P—K B 4	P x P	15	Q—Kt 4	Q Kt—B 3
3	K Kt—B 3	P—K Kt 4	16	P x Kt	Q B x P
4	P—K R 4	P—Kt 5	17	B—Kt 5	Castles Q R
5	Kt—K 5	K Kt—B 3	18	B x B	B x P ch (d)
6	B—B 4	P—Q 4	19	P x B	P x B
7	P x P	B—Q 3	20	Q—R 3	K R—K sq
8	Castles	B x Kt	21	B x P (e)	Q x B
9	R—K sq	Q—K 2 (a)	22	Q x R P	Kt—R 7
10	P—B 3 (b)	P—Kt 6	23	P—Q 5 (f)	Kt x Kt ch
11	P—Q 4	Kt—Kt 5 (c)	24	P x Kt	R x R ch
12	Kt—Q 2	Q x R P	25	R x R	P—B 4 (g)
13	Kt—B 3	Q—R 3	26	Drawn game	

Comments by Reichhelm.

(a) The Berger defense consists in playing K—B sq, then 10 R x B, Kt—Q B 3; 11 P—Q 4, etc. White can't take Knight on account of Q—Q 5 ch, and, on the other hand, can't afford to lose time by withdrawing Rook.

(b) P—Q 4 is bad on account of B x P ch.

(c) These countermoves constitute the Napier attack, which, at first sight, appears to do up poor White.

(d) A departure from the accredited move, which is P x B, but it amounts to about the same thing.

(e) The saving clause.

(f) Another very important move for White.

(g) If Q x P, White wins through Q—R 8 ch, P x P ch, etc.

Eugene Delmar suggests instead of 14 Q—R 4 ch, 14 R x B ch, Kt x R; 15 Q—K sq, and he believes that Black has a very difficult game to defend.

Solution of Problems.

No. 829. Q—R 3.

No. 830.

1. Kt—B 6 / K x Kt	2. Q—Q 3 ! / P x Q	3. B—Kt 2, mate	
	2. ..... / Other	3. Q—Q 7, mate	
1. ..... / B x Kt	2. Q—Q B 3 / B—Kt 4	3. Kt—Kt 4, mate	
	2. ..... / Other	3. B—B 4, mate	
1. ..... / B—Kt 2	2. Q—Q Kt 3 ch / K x Kt	3. B—Kt 5, mate	
1. ..... / B x P	2. Q—R 8 / K x Kt	3. Q x B, mate	
	2. ..... / B x Kt	3. P—B 4, mate	
	2. ..... / P—K 6	3. Q—R sq, mate	

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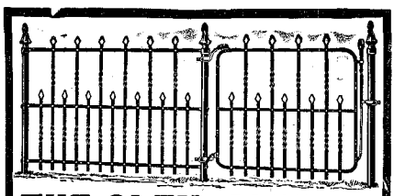

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2. ..... B—Kt 4 3. Kt—Kt 4, mate

2. ..... Other 3. Kt x P, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; F. Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.; W. B. H., Marion, Kan.; C. H. Schneider, Magley, Ind.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.

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In addition to those reported, P. M. and E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., got 825; C. H. S. and Z. G., 827.

The Vienna Tourney.

What is known as a King's Gambit Tourney is in progress in Vienna. The Masters contesting are Pillsbury, Marshall, Teichmann, Gunsberg, Mieses, Swiderski, Tschigorin, Schlechter, Marco, and Maroczy. The first two moves in every game must be as follows:

1 P—K 4 P—K 4
2 P—K B 4 P x P

making the King's Gambit. Out of this sacrifice of the P comes various openings: The Allgaier; the Allgaier-Kieseritzki, the Muzio, Salvio, Cunningham, and Cochrane, all leading to brilliant play.

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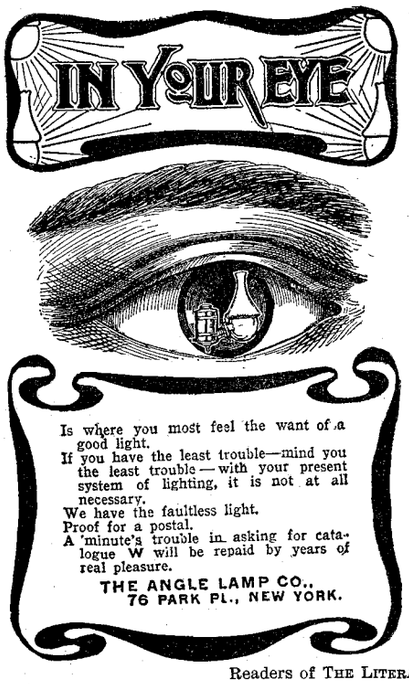
At the time of going to press the score stands:

Marshall	2	1	Teichmann	1½	1½
Mieses	2	1	Tschigorin	1½	1½
Pillsbury	2	1	Schlechter	1	2
Marco	1½	1½	Swiderski	1	2
Maroczy	1½	1½	Gunsberg	½	2½



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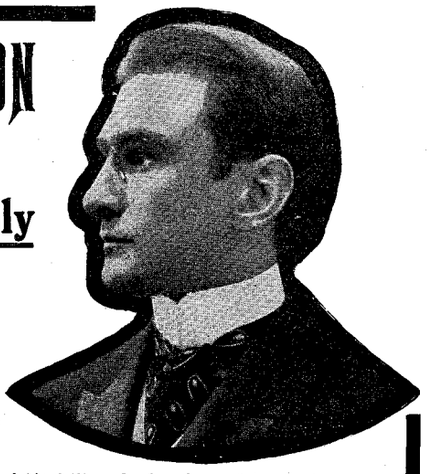

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The next set of symptoms which make their appearance in one who is suffering from mal-assimilation is congestion in one or more of the various organs composing your body. Congestion may continue until degeneration and dissolution set in. The weakest organs suffer first, but sooner or later throw the others out of gear. All these troubles are caused by the fact that the individual cannot assimilate the food which he is eating, and rid his system of the poisons caused thereby; it is therefore evident that he should change his diet.

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Dr. J. Allison Hodges, *Professor of Anatomy and Clinical Professor of Nervous and Mental Diseases, University College of Medicine, Richmond, Va.:* **"BUFFALO LITHIA WATER** possesses decided **nerve tonic** and **restorative properties,** and is an efficient remedy in a wide range of Nervous Disorders. In all of the many cases of **Nervous Indigestion** and **Neurasthenia** in which I have prescribed it, it has proved highly beneficial. I would especially mention the case of a sufferer from **Nervous Indigestion** who, after visiting most of the noted health resorts, both in this country and Europe, **without material benefit from any, received decided and permanent benefit from this Water."**

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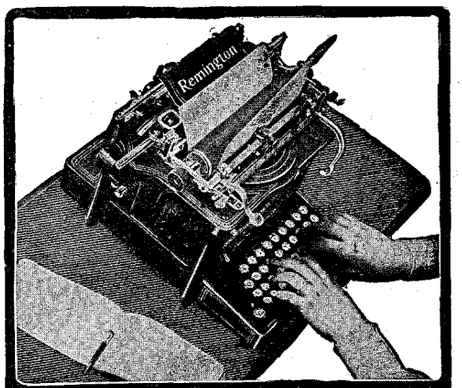

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